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THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

DECEMBER, 1919

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To carry out the purpose for which it was founded thirty-one years ago, the National Geographic Society publishes this Magazine. All receipts from the publication are invested in the Magazine itself or expended directly to promote geographic knowledge and the study of geography. Articles or photographs from members of the Society, or other friends, are desired. For material that the Magazine can use, generous remuneration is made. Contributions should be accompanied by an addressed return envelope and postage, and be addressed: Editor, National Geographic Magazine, 16th and M Streets, Washington, D. C.

Important contributions to geographic science are constantly being made through expeditions financed by funds set aside from the Society's income. For example, immediately after the terrific eruption of the world's largest crater, Mt. Katmai, in Alaska, a National Geographic Society expedition was sent to make observations of this remarkable phenomenon. So important was the completion of this work considered that four expeditions have followed and the extraordinary scientific data resultant given to the world. In this vicinity an eighth wonder of the world was discovered and explored—"The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," a vast area of steaming, spouting fissures, evidently formed by nature as a huge safety-valve for erupting Katmai. By proclamation of the President of the United States, this area has been created a National Monument. The Society organized and supported a large party, which made a three-year study of Alaskan glacial fields, the most remarkable in existence. At an expense of over $50,000 it has sent a notable series of expeditions into Peru to investigate the traces of the Inca race. The discoveries of these expeditions form a large share of the world's knowledge of a civilization which was waning when Pizarro first set foot in Peru. Trained geologists were sent to Mt. Pelee, La Soufriere, and Messina following the eruptions and earthquakes. The Society also had the honor of subscribing a substantial sum to the historic expedition of Admiral Peary, who discovered the North Pole April 6, 1909. Not long ago the Society granted $20,000 to the Federal Government when the congressional appropriation for the purchase was insufficient, and the finest of the giant sequoia trees of California were thereby saved for the American people and incorporated into a National Park.

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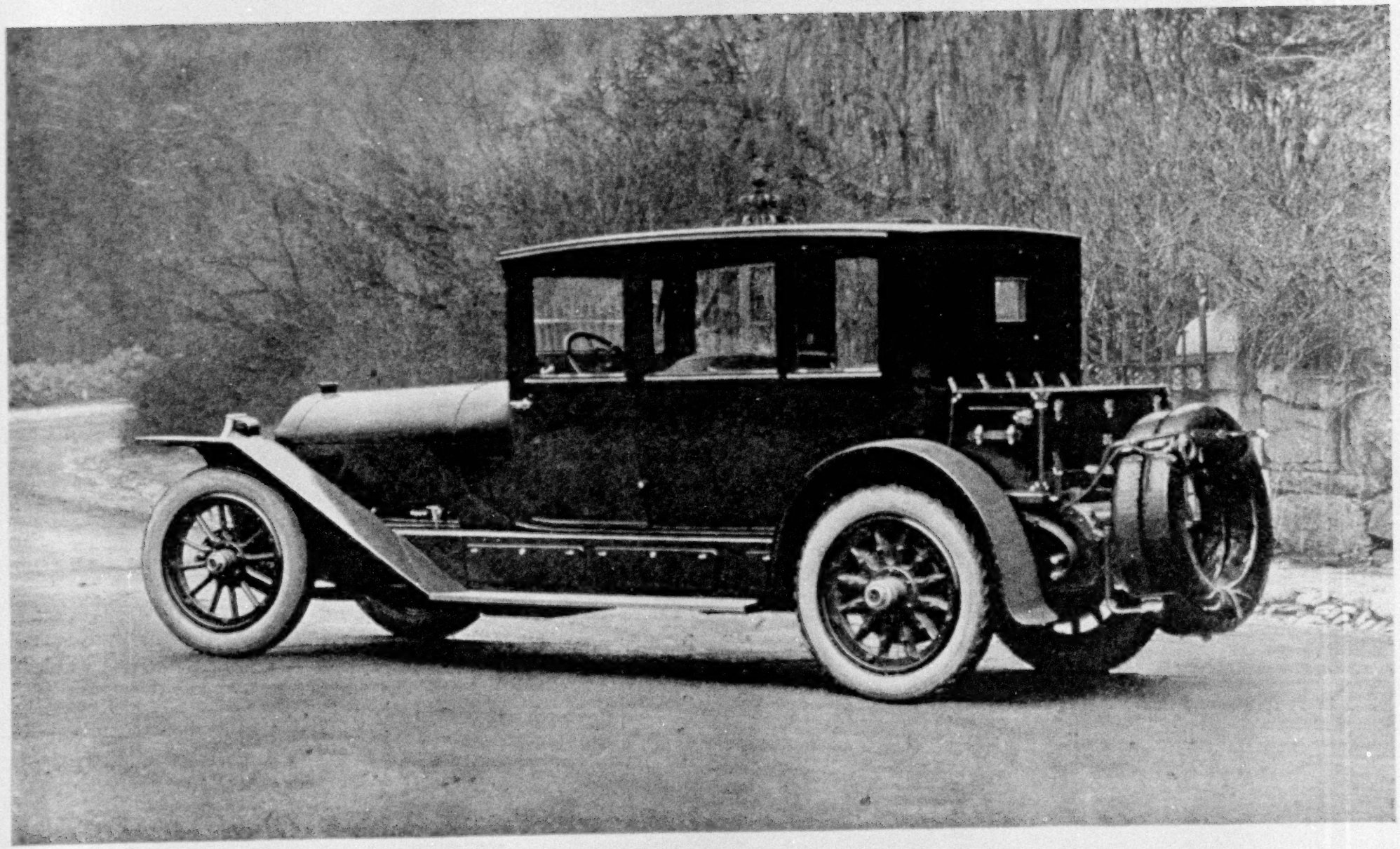

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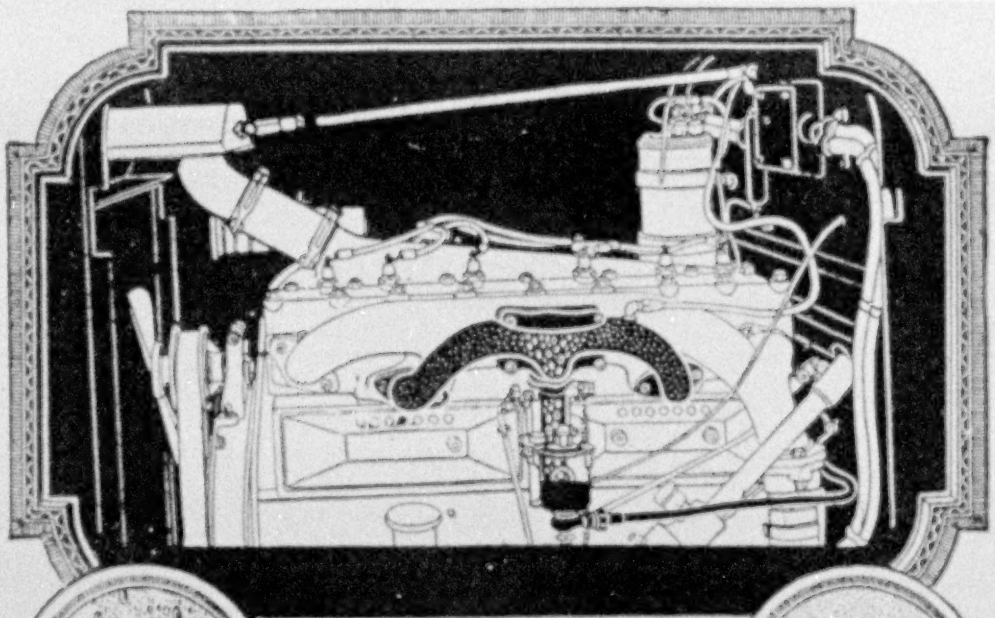
An Unusually Fine Example of the Aristocratic Motor Car

The Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.



1

2

ILLUSTRATIONS No. 1 and No. 2 show in an enlarged way the difference in globules before (1) and after (2) being "cracked up" by the Chalmers Hot Spot.

Why All the Great Engines Must Pattern After the Hot Spot Chalmers

THOSE of you who would like, every now and then, to break into a dozen pieces the engine of your car with a sledge-hammer—or give the car away—or those of you who send it too often to the repair shop—stop a moment and ponder over this:

Maybe it isn't the engine's fault, nor yours, for that matter. Nine chances in ten it's the kind of gas you're using. For gas has gone down and down in grade.

Chalmers engineers were quick to note the change coming, and they worked night and day and were first to furnish the remedy—a redesigned engine.

The inferior gas of the day is heavy. It's so heavy that even after leaving the carburetor it still is in more or less a raw condition.

So the Chalmers engineers figured they must "crack up" the gas finer, which they have accomplished by that wonderful device known as Hot Spot.

This process done, the task then was to pass the gas into the cylinders with lightning-like rapidity so that the gas couldn't condense.

To accomplish this the Ram's-horn Manifold was designed. It takes its name from its shape. It has no sharp corners to block the rush of gas, but instead "easy air bends."

Hence no "pools" collect and the gas is passed to each cylinder in the same quantity of mixture at the same time.

Sooner or later other cars will come to these Chalmers principles. It is as certain as the sun will rise tomorrow.

In the meantime Chalmers sales are climbing to rare new heights. Price, five-passenger, $1685 f. o. b. Detroit.

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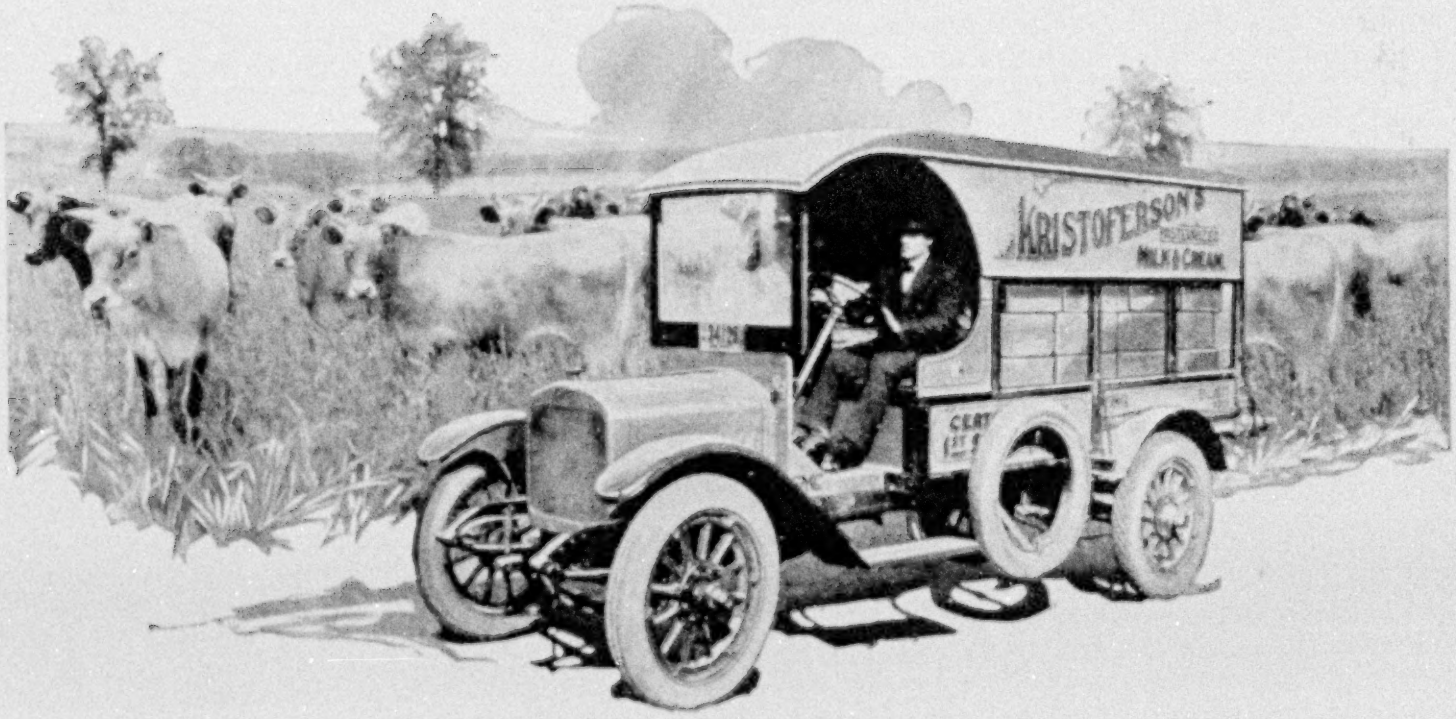
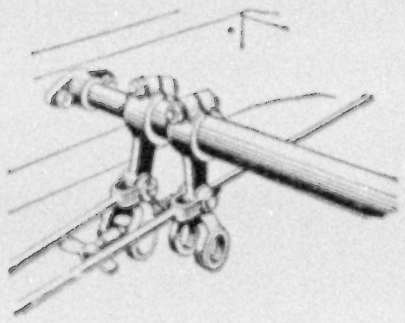
General Motors Trucks

—on Dairy Routes



Sixteen GMC Trucks, most of them ¾ to 1 ton capacity, are delivering milk daily in Seattle and suburbs, for Kristoferson's Dairy. August Kristoferson, owner, says:

"We have used GMC Trucks for the past five years, and have put them through the hardest kind of service. In the meantime we have tried two other makes of trucks, the use of which has proved that GMC's are the best trucks we can get for our business. We might add that our first GMC is still on the job, and never misses a day. We are now standardizing on GMC Trucks with a fleet of sixteen operating in the city of Seattle."



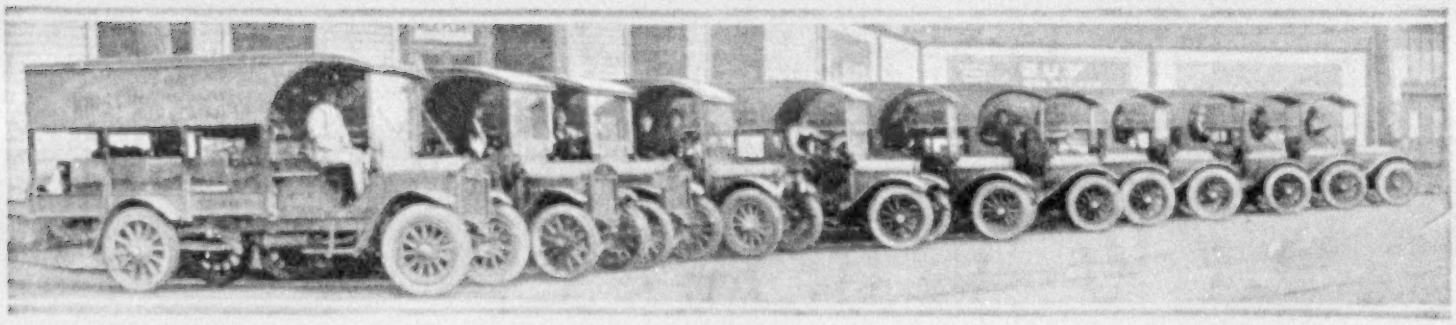
GMC Brakes are positive in action and great in strength; they hold the truck under most difficult conditions. Adjustments are made by turning large, simple, self-locking wing nuts on Brake rods, which can be done without tools in a few seconds' time.

GMC Model 16, ¾ to 1 ton, was the model selected as standard in its class by the War Department. GMC Trucks are backed by the General Motors Corporation, the strongest organization in the automotive industry.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

(543)



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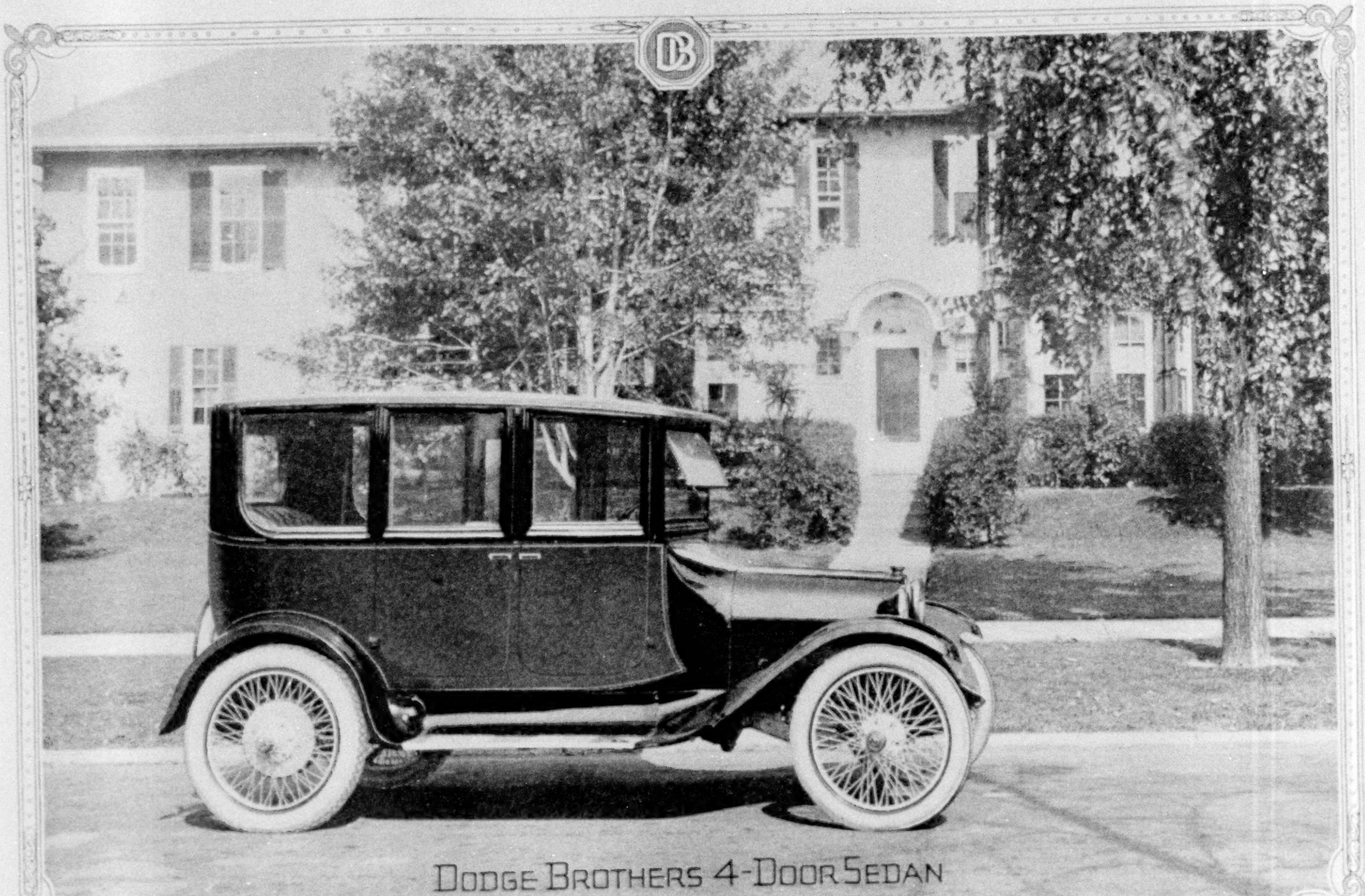

DODGE BROTHERS 4-DOOR SEDAN

Taxicabs use WEED TIRE CHAINS

Because they can't afford to take chances and because, with Weed Chains, they get greater mileage out of their tires.

It's a business proposition, pure and simple, with taxicab companies. They use Weed Chains for economy and accident insurance.

The *main* incentive for the use of Weed Chains is the accident-preventing feature—a most important factor as it means the saving of lives and property.

But further than that it is known from bitter and costly experience that the continual, constant and yet hardly perceptible slipping of the rubber tire-surface on wet roads and pavements—only the foot or so of lost traction at a time—is an alarming expense item—wearing out tires just the same as if you pressed them against a rapidly revolving grindstone.

Be as wise as the taxi driver and always put on your Weed Chains "at the first drop of rain."

Taxicab companies have learned from experience that *only by the use of Weed Chains* can this continuous wear on tires be prevented. Their drivers *are ordered* to put on their Weed Chains "at the first drop of rain" because of the thousands upon thousands of dollars that are thus actually saved every year in tire service and the elimination of skidding accidents. Wouldn't it be well for you to learn wisdom from the fellow who really knows?

Weed Chains are also made to meet the demand for an efficient traction and anti-skid device for trucks equipped with single and dual solid tires or with the very large pneumatic tires. They are so constructed that they satisfactorily meet the requirements of heavy truck service in mud, sand or snow.

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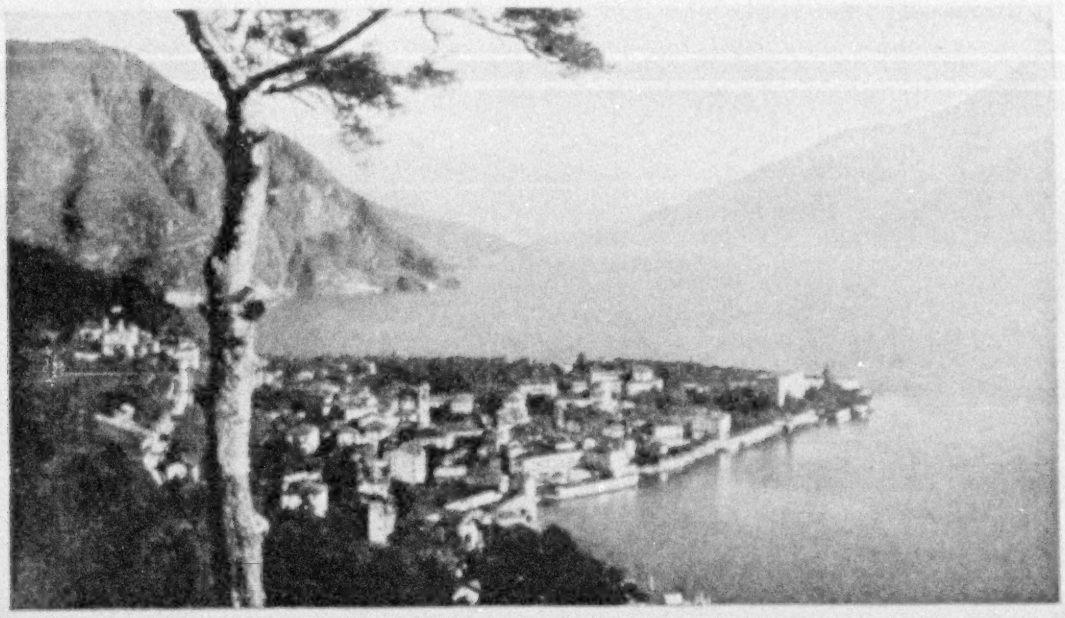
SIGHT-SEEING IN SCHOOL



A Cape in a Lake: Lake Como (kō′mō), Italy

The cape is the point of land. Why would you like to live in this town? How much farther could you see than if you did not live on a cape? Winds from over the water are cooling on hot days. Why would you like to live on a cape in the hot summer time? Storm winds are strongest over water because no high points of land check them. Where would you rather live in stormy times? And where will the cold winter winds be strongest? In summer the storm winds blow down this lake. They make the waves rise high. The boats try to reach quiet water. The cape shuts off the wind and makes a quiet place beside it. Two capes often make a bay. If they have high rocks or hills on them the bay is sheltered. Then it is a safe place for ships to come to land.

This cape is too small to be shown on the map. Study the map of North America and name all the capes. Tell where each is.

"A cape is a point of land extending into the water."

"A mountain peak is a high elevation of land composed mainly of rocks."

How much of an idea of the wonders and beauties of Mt. Hood, of Pike's Peak, the Grand Canyon, or the Library of Congress can a child get from text alone? How much time is wasted in trying to comprehend definitions without pictures?

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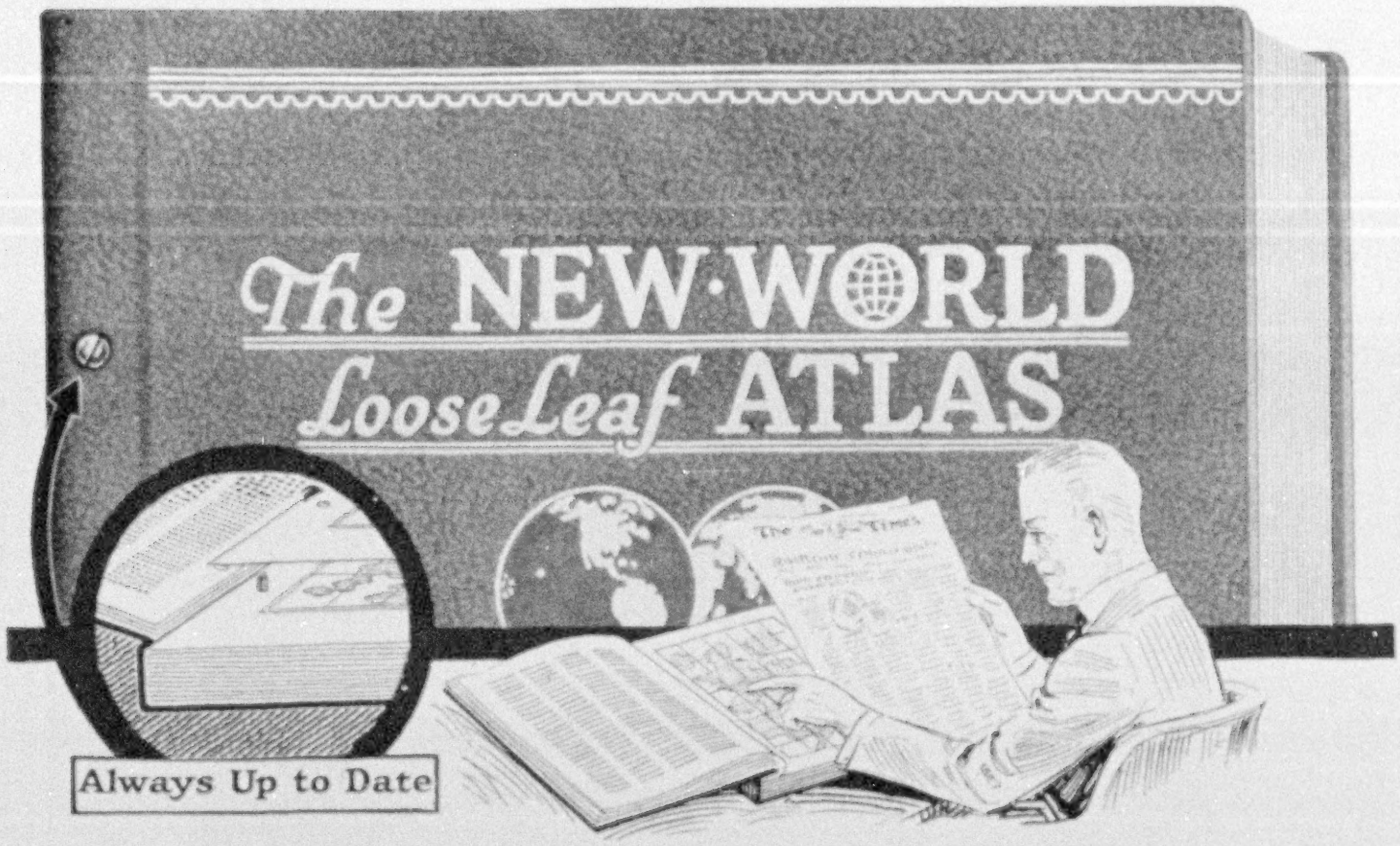

As Timely as Your Newspaper—A New Kind of Atlas

EACH day we read in our newspapers of great, epoch-making events in various parts of the world. Out of the chaos following the war new nations are born—a distant bit of territory like the Shantung Peninsula or Fiume suddenly becomes the storm center of conflicting claims that threaten a world crisis. Everywhere a new order is being created. The map of the world has been remade. Today we are living in a NEW world—a new world that you have never seen!

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Try This Interesting Little Test

As you read your newspaper today, note the references to places at home and abroad. Then try to visualize those places as they appear on the map. Can you form a clear idea of just where each place is located? Can you name the adjacent places? If the place named is a city in the United States, can you enumerate the States bordering on the State in which it is situated? Or if a foreign place is mentioned, can you draw a rough outline of the country?

Try, for example, to sketch the Shantung Peninsula, or the Dalmatian Coast, which has been brought into the limelight through the conflicting claims upon it of Italy and the Jugo-Slavs. Could you make an outline of Germany as defined by the Peace Treaty, indicating what territory has been lost and how it has been disposed of? Can you define the boundaries of the new nations of Europe that have been born since the war?

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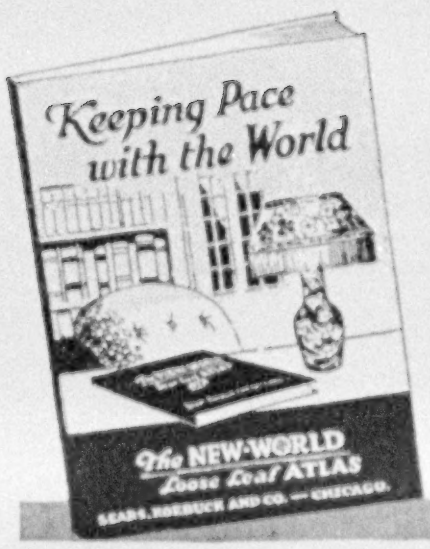

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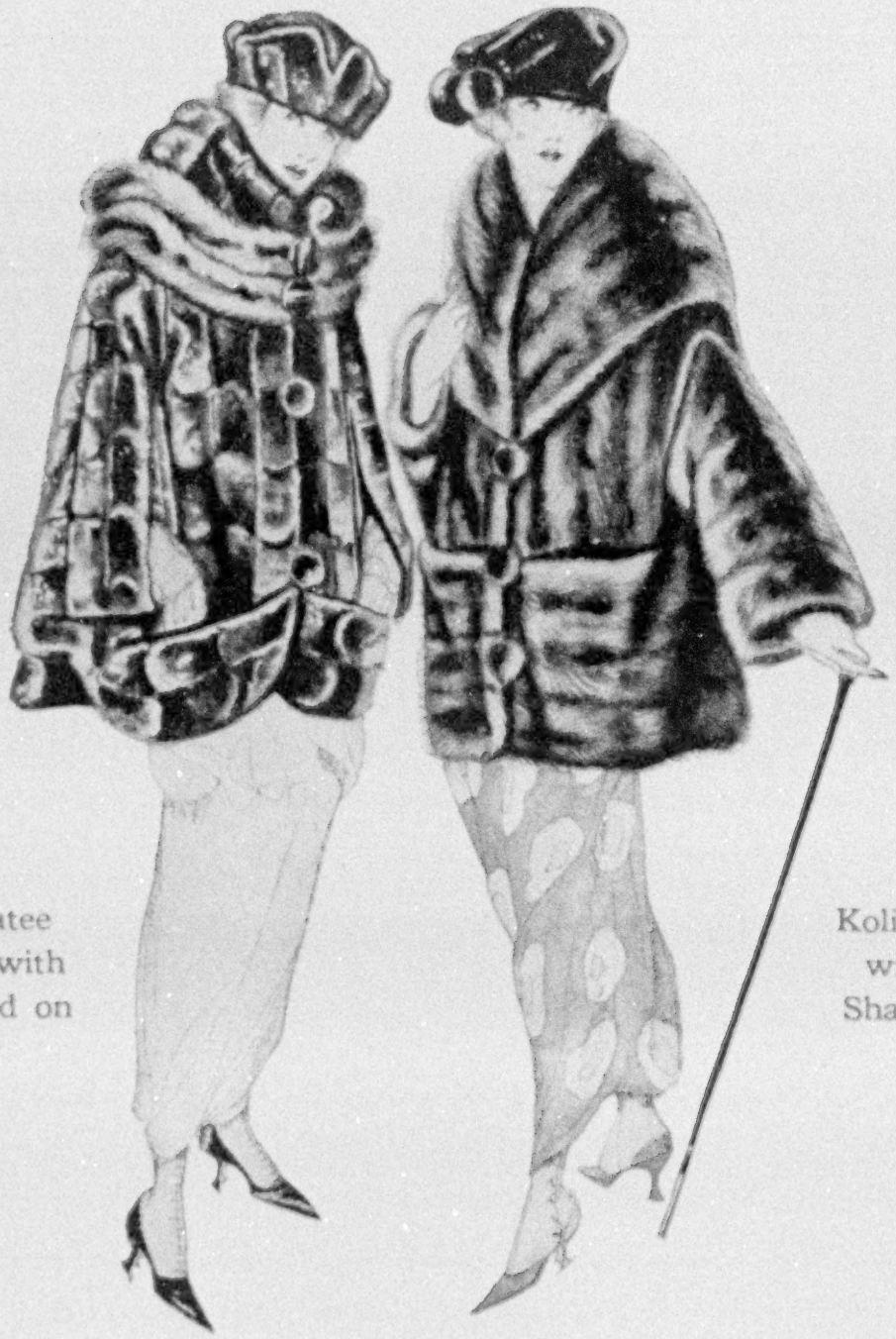

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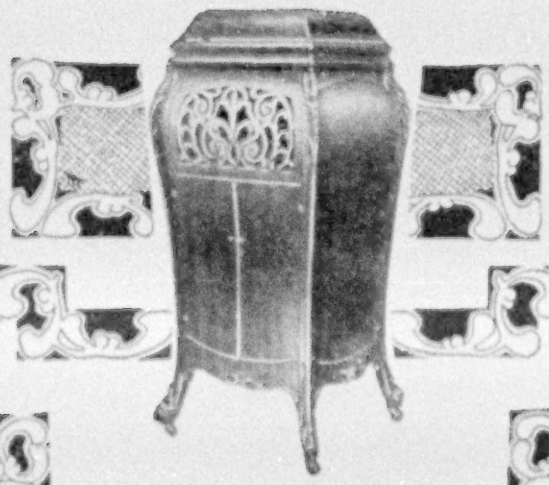

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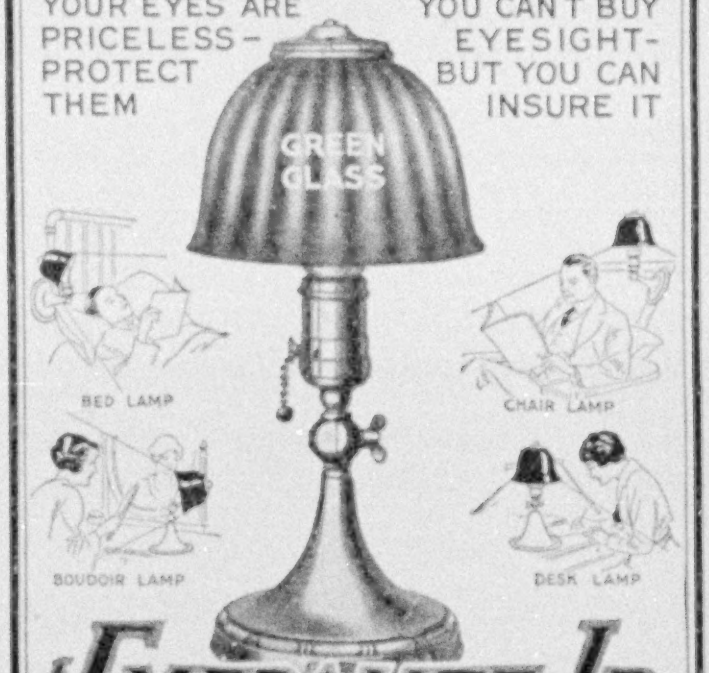

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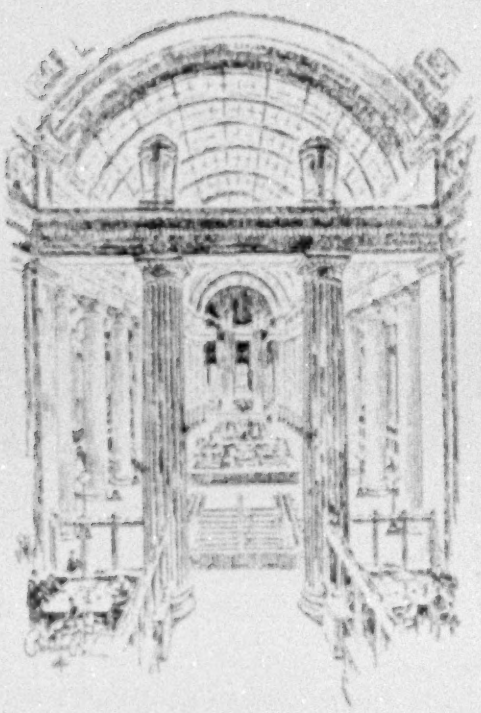

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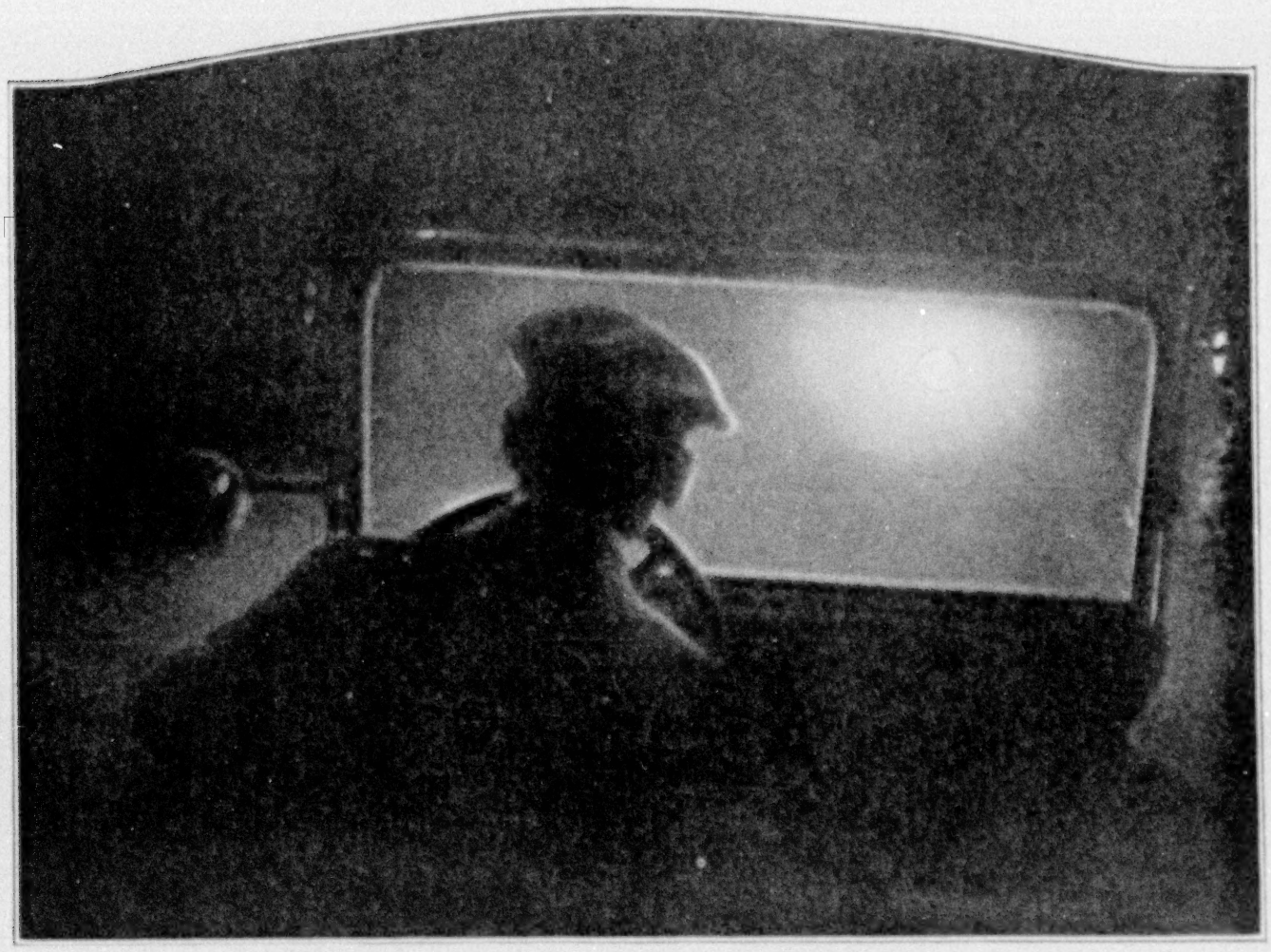

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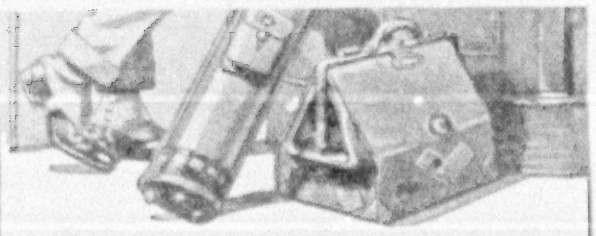

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VOL. XXXVI, No. 6 WASHINGTON DECEMBER, 1919

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

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THE ROMANCE OF MILITARY INSIGNIA

How the United States Government Recognizes Deeds of Heroism and Devotion to Duty

(The numbers in parentheses appearing in the text refer to the corresponding descriptive paragraphs and illustrations in color, pages 502 to 526)

BY COL. ROBERT E. WYLLIE, GENERAL STAFF, U. S. A.

THE United States has ever been a peace-loving nation, concerned with the industries and arts of peace and giving scant attention to anything military.

To the great bulk of the present generation a soldier in uniform was a *rara avis*—something to be looked at in astonishment when seen; so that, even in garrison towns, it is not surprising that the soldier preferred to resort to the camouflage of civilian clothes when going on pass. But now, participation in the great World War has carried the Army into every home in the country; the uniform is no longer unfamiliar; it is everywhere, and there is not a family whose members cannot speak with pride of their boy who served Uncle Sam in the great emergency.

This feeling of personal relationship to the military services carries with it the desire for information, and that is not always so easy to obtain. Four and a half million Americans are now entitled to the Victory Medal; yet how many fully comprehend just what that medal is, or what is meant by the bit of rainbow ribbon covered with stars that Jack wears so proudly? And that Distinguished Service Cross that Bill has! What relationship does that bear to the Victory Medal, or to the Croix de Guerre that Sam sports?

And then the shoulder insignia! More than 2,000,000 men in uniform wore them—designs in all patterns and colors. What was their origin? Why were they worn? What do they all mean, anyhow?

These are now subjects of interest in American homes. The previous indifference has been replaced by a thirst for information, due to the personal touch that each family now has with the Army and Navy, and it furnishes the excuse for what is to follow. If you insist that you are not interested, in spite of the above assertions to the contrary, skip the reading matter and confine your attention to the illustrations, for you cannot resist the reproductions of the Beck Engraving Company.

THE ORIGIN OF MEDALS

The origin of medals and other similar decorations is lost in the mists of antiquity. Probably the earliest historical record was the award made by an Emperor of China, in the first century of the Christian era, to his military commanders.

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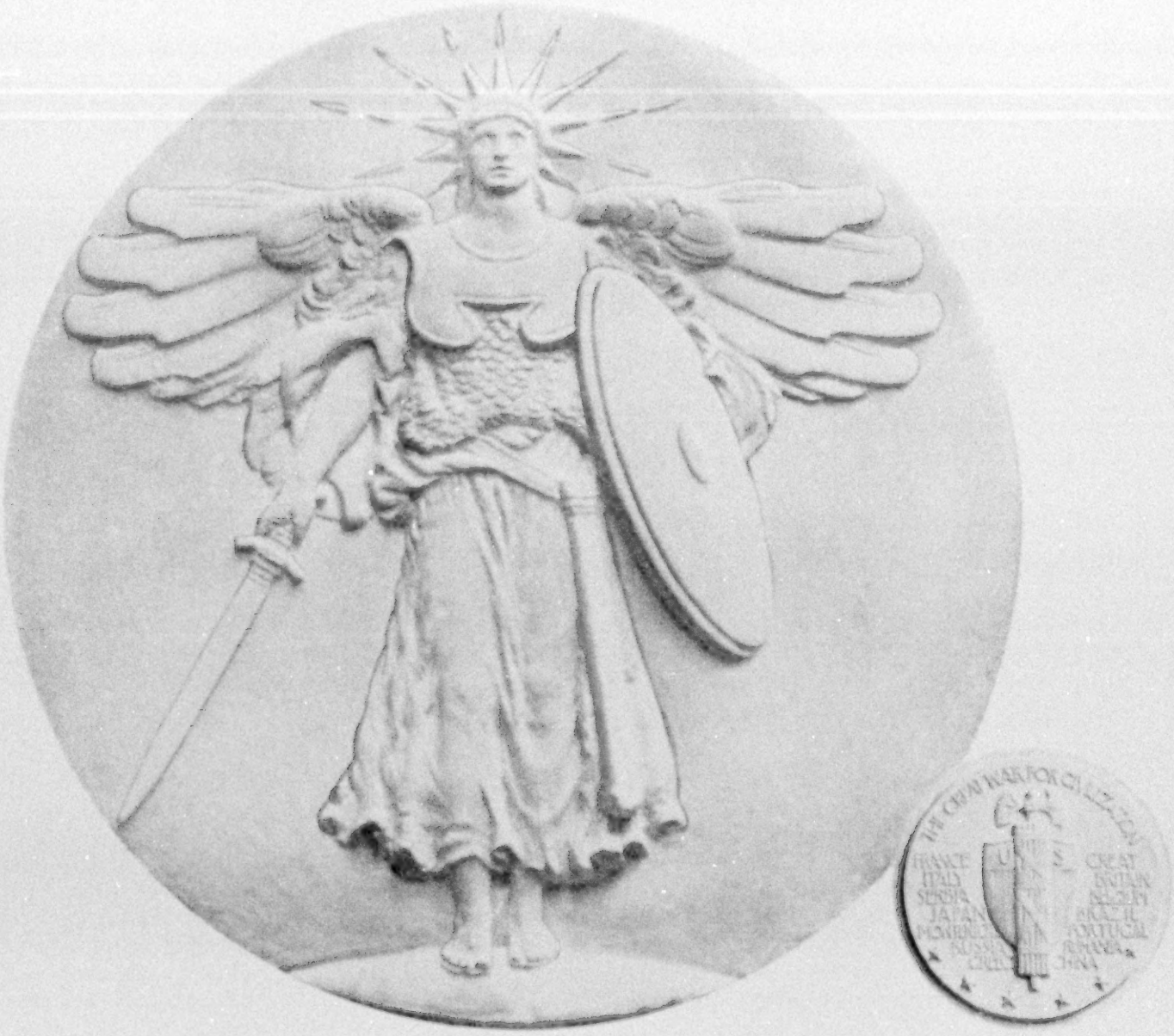

THE VICTORY MEDAL WHICH WILL BE GIVEN TO 4,500,000 AMERICANS

The large disc is the obverse of the medal, showing a winged Victory; the smaller shows the reverse with the names of those nations which actually took part in hostile operations against the Central Powers. The medal was designed by J. E. Fraser under the direction of the Commission of Fine Arts (see text, pages 499 and 507).

During the Middle Ages various orders of knighthood flourished, and the members were distinguished by insignia worn to denote the order to which the individual belonged, as well as the position of influence and honor attained; but these corresponded more nearly to the modern insignia of rank and arm of service than to medals given for services rendered by the recipient.

We must advance our historical research to the time of Queen Elizabeth to find the beginning of our modern system of medals, and, inasmuch as the development can be traced more easily in England than elsewhere, a survey of the growth of the British system will be given.

In 1588 Queen Elizabeth issued a medal commonly known as the "Ark in Flood" on account of the design of the reverse, which shows an ark floating on the waves. It is uncertain for what particular service this medal was awarded, but as that was the year of the destruction of the Great Armada, and this was a naval medal, it is not unreasonable to suppose that it commemorated that event. Some of these medals were in gold and some in silver, and they were provided with a ring for suspension, so were evidently intended to be worn.

Two other medals were struck in the same reign to commemorate the victory over Spain, but we have no information as to the recipients of any of these three.

Elizabeth's successor, James I, awarded a medal to his distinguished naval commanders, and the unfortunate Charles I

EVERY AMERICAN WOUNDED IN BATTLE DURING THE WORLD WAR IS TO RECEIVE THIS TESTIMONIAL, SIGNED BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

This handsome certificate, in black and white, designed by E. H. Blashfield, shows Columbia bestowing a new order of knighthood upon one who has sacrificed his blood for humanity. It is hoped that the certificates will be ready for distribution in December, 1919.

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U. S. Official Photograph

THE ALLIED GENERALS HONORING GENERAL PETAIN AT METZ

The ceremony at Metz when President Poincaré of France presented the baton of marshal to General Petain, commander-in-chief of the French Army, was attended by a memorable gathering of Allied leaders. The "squad" which aligned itself behind the new marshal during the ceremony included, from left to right: Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, of the British Expeditionary Forces; General John J. Pershing, American Expeditionary Forces; General Gillain, chief of staff of the Belgian armies; General Albricci, of the Italian Army, and General Haller, of the Polish Army. In the background is General Weygand, chief of staff to Marshal Foch.

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International Film Service

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DECORATES U. S. MARINES IN ENEMY TERRITORY: VALLENDAR, GERMANY

The medal-covered panel in the background indicates that there were many heroes among the members of the Fifth Marines, Second Division, to be rewarded on this occasion. Their unit is indicated by the shoulder insignia—an Indian head within a white star on a square background (see text and illustration, number 43).

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AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS RECEIVING THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR DECORATION

The honor is being bestowed through the Naval Attaché of the French Embassy at Washington on board the U. S. S. *Pennsylvania*. Note the guard of marines on deck and the bluejackets in the distant background.

caused several medals to be struck as rewards for those who followed his fortunes against the Parliamentary party.

The year 1650 was momentous in the history of medals, as it produced the first of which any authentic record exists showing that it was issued to officers and men alike. In all previous cases, so far as records are available, the medals were given only to the higher commanders, but after the Battle of Dunbar, in 1650, when Cromwell defeated a Royalist uprising in Scotland, Parliament voted that medals be given to all its troops engaged in the battle, rank and file. The officers received small gold medals and the men were given larger medals in silver. They were worn suspended by chains from the neck.

Several naval medals were given during the Commonwealth and in the reign of Charles II for the victories over the Dutch, but it was not until 1692, during the time of William and Mary, that the Dunbar precedent was followed, and a medal was again given to all the rank and file engaged. In that year a medal was struck and given to all who took

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FRENCH WAR HEROES RECEIVING AMERICAN DECORATIONS IN THE SHADOW OF NAPOLEON'S TOMB

This ceremony, at which General Pershing represented the American Government, took place in the Court of Honor, Hotel des Invalides, Paris.

part in the naval victory over the French at La Hogue.

ST. VINCENT'S ENTIRE MILITIA HONORED

But the old idea of medals for the commanders only still persisted, and although we find many medals issued during the succeeding reigns, not any were for general distribution to all who participated until 1773, when the Island of St. Vincent gave a medal to the entire personnel of its militia for suppressing the insurrection of the Carib Indians. This is also noteworthy as being the first medal which was worn suspended from a ribbon.

In 1784 the Honorable East India Company awarded a medal to all who took part in the war against Hyder Ali in the Deccan—officers and men, whites

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A GRATEFUL GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES THE VALOR OF THEIR HERO SLAIN

A widow, a mother, a brother, and a widow receive the Distinguished Service Cross in behalf of loved ones who lie in France. The presentation took place at City Hall, New York. The crosses will not be worn by these individuals, but will be kept as mementoes of lives nobly sacrificed.

and natives. The East India Company at that time was the governing power in India, under a charter from the British Government, and had its own army. This was followed by a similar award to all engaged in the campaign against Tippoo Sahib, in 1791-2, in Mysore. Both of these medals were worn suspended from the neck by silk cords.

In England itself medals for the commanders became numerous. For example, they were given to some of the officers present at the capture of Louisburg in 1758, during the French and Indian War; to the admirals and captains of Lord Howe's fleet in the victory at Ushant, 1794, known to Englishmen as "the glorious first of June"; to the same

class who participated in the battles of St. Vincent, Camperdown, the Nile, Trafalgar, and other famous naval victories between 1794 and 1815; to battalion and higher commanders in the Battle of Maida, 1806; and finally the Peninsula gold medal of 1810, given to higher officers who took part in the victories in Spain during 1808 and 1809.

THE ORIGIN OF CLASPS WITH MEDALS

The Peninsula medal is worthy of further comment, as it established another precedent, just adopted by the United States—the system of clasps. As first authorized, a medal was given for each battle, all being the same, except that the name of the battle was on the reverse. The authorization was gradually extended to include the entire Peninsula war, and the number of medals possessed by some of the officers became so large that in 1813 it was directed that one medal only should be worn by each officer, and that for each other battle a bar bearing the name of the battle should be placed on the ribbon of the medal.

The number of these bars (or clasps, as they are now called) was limited to two, and as one engagement was inscribed on the medal this was equivalent to three battles.

When an officer had been present in four battles the medal was replaced by a gold cross having the names of the four battles thereon, one on each arm of the cross, and subsequent engagements were again shown by clasps placed on the ribbon of the cross.

This is the origin of the system of clasps which has been in use by the British since that time and which we have just adopted in the case of the Victory Medal.

The East India Company continued its practice, giving a silver medal to the native troops of the campaign of 1795-6 which captured Ceylon; to its troops who took part in the Battle of Alexandria against the French in 1801, and to those who took part in the capture of Java in 1811.

Still the British Government did nothing for the rank and file, and private individuals began to bestow medals. Thus General Eliot, the commander at Gibraltar, personally gave a medal to all the members of the Hanoverian brigade who took part in the famous defense of that fortress, 1779-82; the British troops got nothing.

In 1798 a Mr. Davison, friend of Nelson, presented medals to every officer, seaman, and marine in the Battle of the Nile. Admirals and captains received a gold medal, lieutenants and warrant officers one in silver, and the men one in bronze. They were worn from a blue ribbon around the neck. This was followed by a similar presentation on the part of a Mr. Boulton to all who took part in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. This was worn from a dark-blue ribbon.

WATERLOO INAUGURATED A UNIVERSAL PRACTICE

Notwithstanding these examples, it was not till Waterloo that the British Government returned to the Dunbar precedent. In 1816 the Waterloo Medal was authorized "to be conferred upon every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier present upon that memorable occasion," and this definitely inaugurated the present custom of granting the same medal to officers and men alike, which has been followed by the British since that time and has now spread to all the nations of the world. It is truly a universal custom; so it is hoped that this survey of its development will not be amiss.

In later years the British tried to remedy the results of previous neglect by authorizing medals for campaigns prior to Waterloo, the most notable of these being the Peninsula Medal, given to all the survivors of the engagements between 1793 and 1814, including not only those in the Peninsula War, but also in Egypt and the West Indies. However, as this was not done until 1848, the survivors were not very numerous. There were 28 clasps with this medal, 15 being the greatest number awarded to one man.

FIRST AMERICAN MEDAL GIVEN TO WASHINGTON

The British Navy General Service Medal of 1847, issued to all who saw service in the naval engagements between 1793 and 1815, is remarkable in the num-

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ber of clasps authorized—230; however, seven was the largest number given to any one man, and only two received that many.

The history of decorations in the United States is remarkable in its similarity to the British experience. At first only the services of the commanders were recognized, the rank and file being entirely ignored. The first medal bestowed by our government was one in gold to General George Washington, to commemorate the evacuation of Boston by the British in March, 1776. Captain John Paul Jones was similarly rewarded after his famous fight with the *Serapis* in 1779.

Several military and naval commanders were presented gold medals to commemorate battles in the War of 1812. Generals Scott and Taylor were given gold medals for their services in the Mexican War, and General Grant had a similar reward after his victory at Chattanooga in 1863.

In all these cases the medal conferred was to commemorate some special victory. It was presented only to commanders of the troops or ship involved, and accompanied the thanks of Congress. It was never worn by the recipient, and was never intended to be worn; in fact, it might be said that it was really not a decoration in the sense we now use that word, but was a material evidence that the possessor had received that much-prized honor, the thanks of Congress. The rank and file received nothing.

In 1847, during the Mexican War, Congress authorized the President to present a certificate to enlisted men who specially distinguished themselves. No medal or decoration, however, accompanied this award, and it was not until 1905 that a badge was authorized to show that the wearer had received a Certificate of Merit (No. 5). So in its early days it was in no sense a decoration.

MEDAL OF HONOR SOLE MILITARY DECORATION FOR 40 YEARS

In 1861 the United States, by establishing the Medal of Honor (Nos. 6 and 25), departed from what had become a settled policy against medals and decorations for wear. This was by congressional action, and at first applied only to enlisted men of the Navy, but was soon extended. However, it remained for nearly forty years the sole American military decoration, the life-saving medals (Nos. 20 and 21) authorized in 1874 not being military in character.

At this point the writer pauses to cast a retrospective glance to the days before the Spanish-American War, when he entered the service. We now have in the Army alone 16 different medals, and as many more in the Navy, not to mention the numerous foreign decorations which have been bestowed, all of them available to every grade; so that a uniform is hardly considered complete without a row of ribbons on the breast, and two or three rows are by no means uncommon.

What a difference a few years make! Then the Medal of Honor was our only decoration, and, as thirty years had elapsed since the Civil War, there were not many in the army. There never had been many, in fact; but at that time they were exceedingly scarce; and not only that, but one might be well acquainted with a Medal of Honor man and still be ignorant of the distinction, because no ribbons were worn to show possession of it. Only on state occasions, when in full-dress uniform, was the medal produced. In fact, a decoration in those days was about as common as a bison on the streets of New York City, and created just about as much of a sensation, even in the Army.

DECORATIONS NOT HEREDITARY IN ANY COUNTRY

It was undoubtedly the idea of republican simplicity that operated to retard the growth of this custom in the United States. The belief existed that decorations were akin to nobility, and not in harmony with true democracy, but part and parcel of the monarchical system. Nevertheless, republican France has preserved the customs of imperial France in that respect without any sacrifice of democracy. All republics had something of this character, but we were the last to fall in line.

It is not contrary to democratic ideals to reward merit, and that is the purpose of decorations and orders. Not even in imperial nations are they awarded on

Photograph from Paul Thompson

AMERICAN OFFICERS AFTER RECEIVING BRITISH DECORATIONS FOR VALOR AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN DEFEATING THE COMMON ENEMY

Note that the seven officers nearest the camera are wearing the newly bestowed badges suspended from ribbons around the neck. This indicates either second or third class of an order. The star on the breast of the nearest officer definitely marks his status as the second class; the absence of the star on the other six shows them to be in the third class (see text, page 490). The medals, being on the breasts of the remaining officers, show a lower decoration.

hereditary grounds, and in no case does the son inherit any of those distinctions conferred upon the father. They are invariably given because of the services performed by that individual, and have a wonderful effect on the morale of the troops, as our recent war has abundantly proved.

On the other hand, what can we say for a system which rewards only those in

Official Photograph, U. S. Navy Air Service

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER READ, THE FIRST MAN TO FLY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, BEING WELCOMED UPON HIS DESCENT IN THE HARBOR OF LISBON

From the Portuguese Government Commander Read received the decoration of the Order of the Tower and Sword for his epochal feat. He was subsequently awarded the cross of the British air force upon his arrival at Plymouth, the last stop in the transoceanic voyage.

command and leaves the juniors with nothing? That is far from democratic. To take the position that the conferring of decorations is contrary to democratic ideals is to ignore human nature and to line oneself up with those who think that republics *should* be ungrateful.

FOUR MEDALS GIVEN AFTER THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

But enough of this digression. Let us return to the narrative.

It was the Spanish-American War, which caused so many changes in the outlook of this nation, that brought about the extension of our system of decorations. At its close Congress provided for four different medals: one, familiarly known as the Dewey Medal (No. 34), to be issued to officers and men who participated in the Battle of Manila Bay; a second, commemorative of the naval engagements in the West Indies (No. 32), for the officers and men participating therein;

a third for members of the Navy who rendered particularly meritorious or hazardous service, other than in battle, during the war (No. 28); and finally, a medal (No. 14) for members of the Army in the Philippines who had agreed to serve for the Spanish War only and who were therefore entitled to their discharge on the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, but who nevertheless volunteered to remain in the islands for service against the insurrectos until they could be relieved by other troops.

THE GROWTH OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

In the meantime, during the latter half of the nineteenth century, the natural human craving for suitable recognition and decoration grew and flourished, being largely instrumental in causing the formation of various societies composed of veterans of wars, descendants of veterans, descendants of early settlers, etc., all being modeled largely after the Order of the Cincinnati, which was established during the American Revolution.

Each of these societies adopted a distinctive badge and ribbon for wear on suitable occasions, and there can be no doubt that this was a natural outcome of the conditions which existed, as we do not find in any European country such an assortment of these organizations with their decorative badges.

This phase of human nature, which caused their formation in the United States, is sufficiently provided for in Europe by the various official titles, orders, decorations, and medals bestowed by the governments, so that there is no necessity for the organization of private or semi-private societies to fill the human desire for distinction and decoration—a desire which is evidently too strong to be repressed by the early ideas of republican simplicity.

This idea spread and became so general in America that it was found that a soldier could wear as many as thirteen different badges by virtue of inheritance alone, and yet he might never have seen a shot fired—in fact, he might still be a cadet at the academy or a recruit in the awkward squad.

Carried to this extreme, decorations became meaningless, as they did not denote personal distinction, but the deeds of one's ancestors—a situation very far from the democratic idea which considers that all men came into the world on an equality.

As a result, the War Department, in January, 1905, published an executive order establishing the principle of recognizing service in wars and campaigns by issuing distinctive medals therefor, to be given to all alike, officers and men, the lowest as well as the highest.

This was the situation at the time of our entrance into the war with Germany. We had established the principle of separate medals for the different campaigns, to be given to all who served in them, and we had two personal decorations for distinguished services, namely, the Medal of Honor, which has always been jealously guarded, given only for the most extraordinary heroism; and the Certificate of Merit, a distinction confined to enlisted men.

We had no decoration with which to reward services other than heroism, nothing corresponding in any way to the decorations which European countries are wont to bestow on successful generals and other officers on whose efforts the success of the fighting man mainly depends.

A JUNIOR REWARD NEEDED

It seems unreasonable to reward an individual act of bravery which, however gallant and self-sacrificing, really has but an indirect influence on the result of the war, and neglect the extremely important work of the master minds on whom the country depends for victory. Yet that was the actual condition in this country two years ago. In addition, it appeared evident that something was needed to supplement the Medal of Honor, some junior reward for gallantry, if the former was to be kept on the high plane which it had hitherto enjoyed. Without some such reward there was danger of cheapening our primary decoration by bestowing it for acts which deserved recognition but which nevertheless did not justify the distinction of the Medal of Honor.

Another feature also arose early in the war which demanded consideration. It is the custom of other countries to bestow

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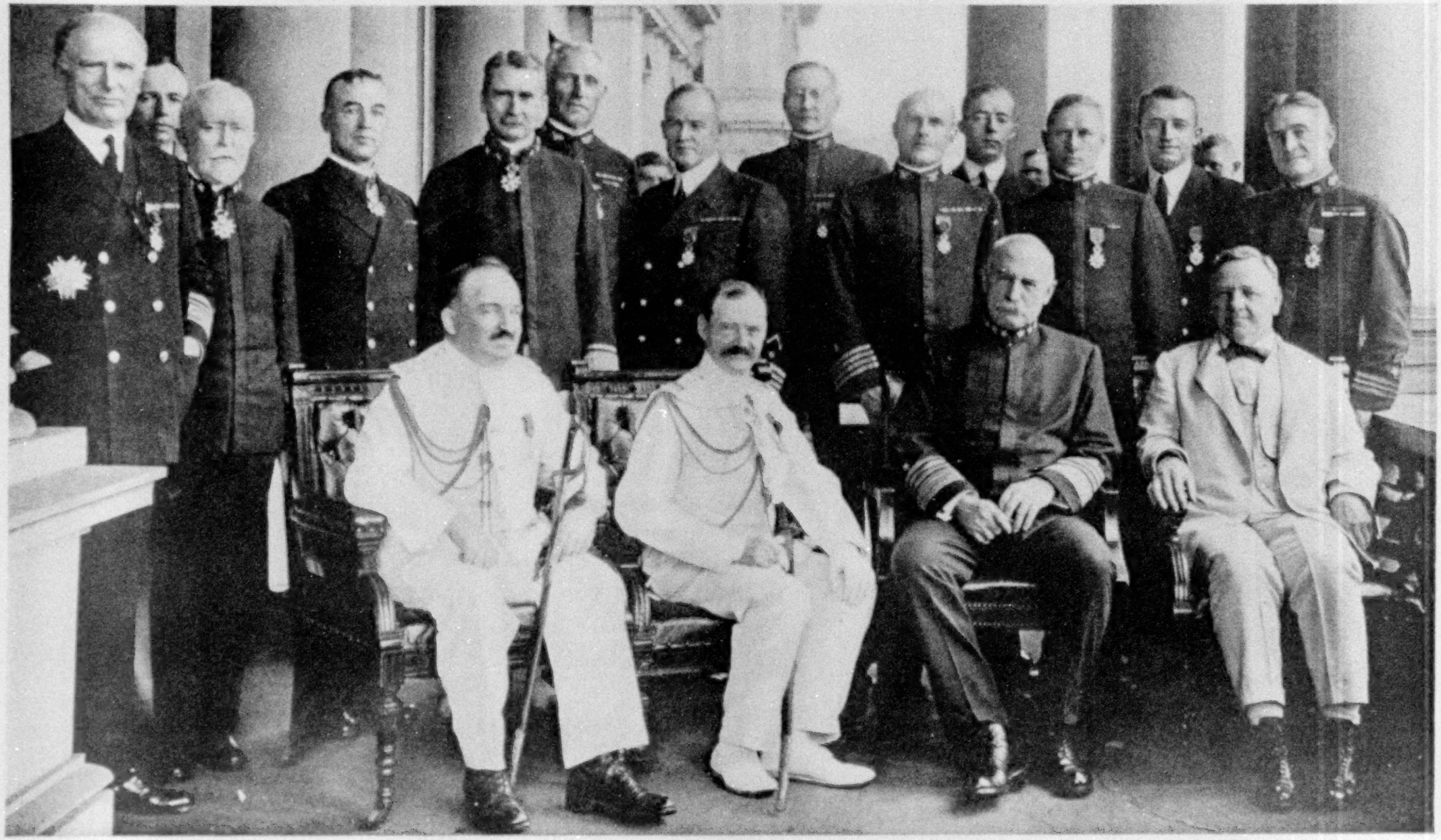

Photograph by Navy News Bureau from International Film Service

U. S. NAVAL OFFICERS RECEIVE THE LEGION OF HONOR FROM FRANCE

The decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor was bestowed on Vice-Admiral Henry B. Wilson (left), commander-in-chief of the American naval forces in France. The other officers, standing from left to right, who were made Commanders of the Legion of Honor were Rear-Admiral R. S. Griffin, Rear-Admiral R. Earle, Rear-Admiral D. W. Taylor, Captain N. E. Irwin, Captain F. Lyon, Captain A. G. Howe, Captain T. T. Craven, Lieut. Comdr. L. H. Maxfield, Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Hinckley, Commander Jacob H. Klein, and Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Gade. The ceremony of decoration took place last June in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, who is seated at the right of the picture. To his right is Admiral Benson. The officers in white are Captain Saint-Seine, the French Naval Attaché, who made the presentations, and his assistant, Lieut. Charles Tavera.

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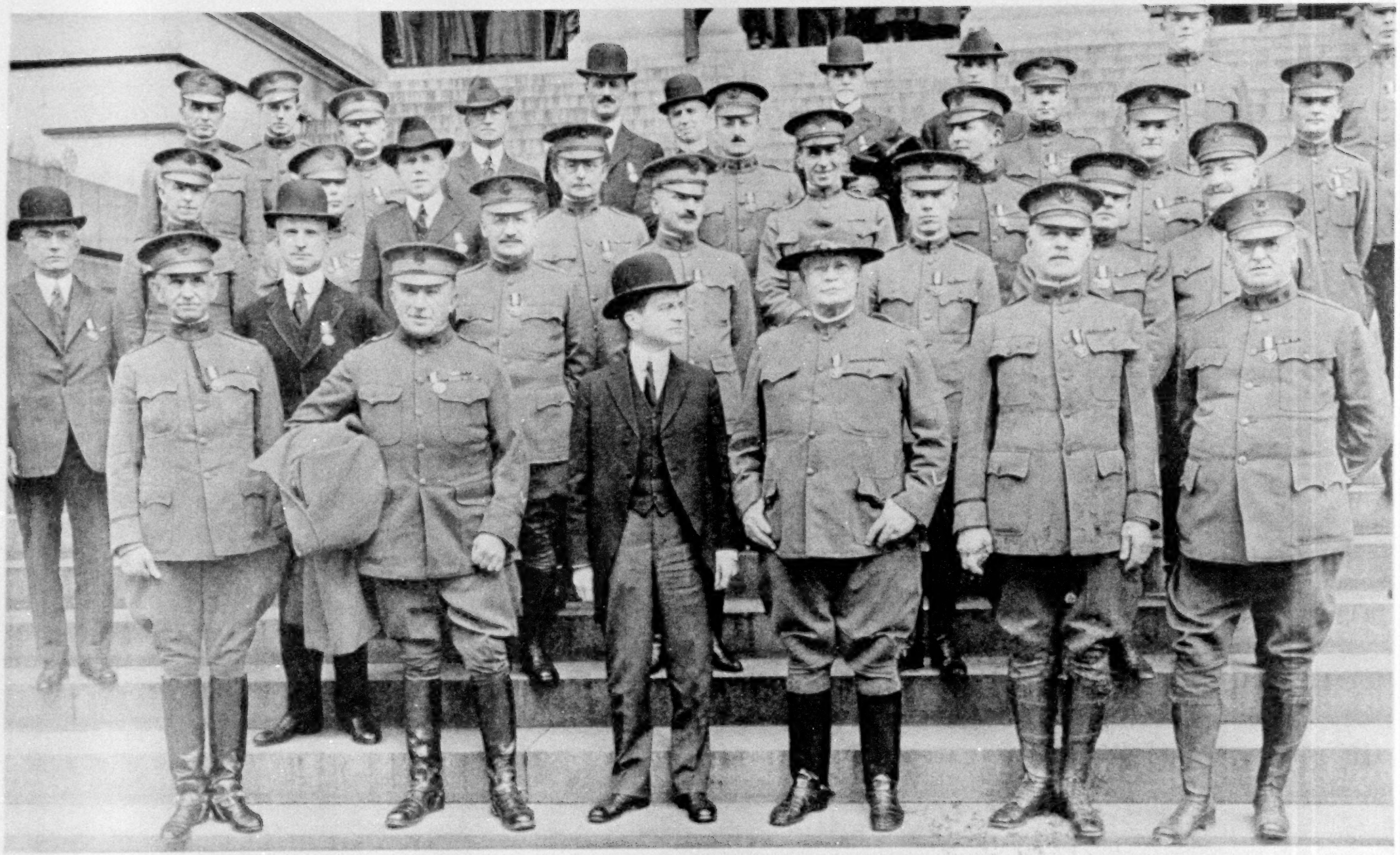

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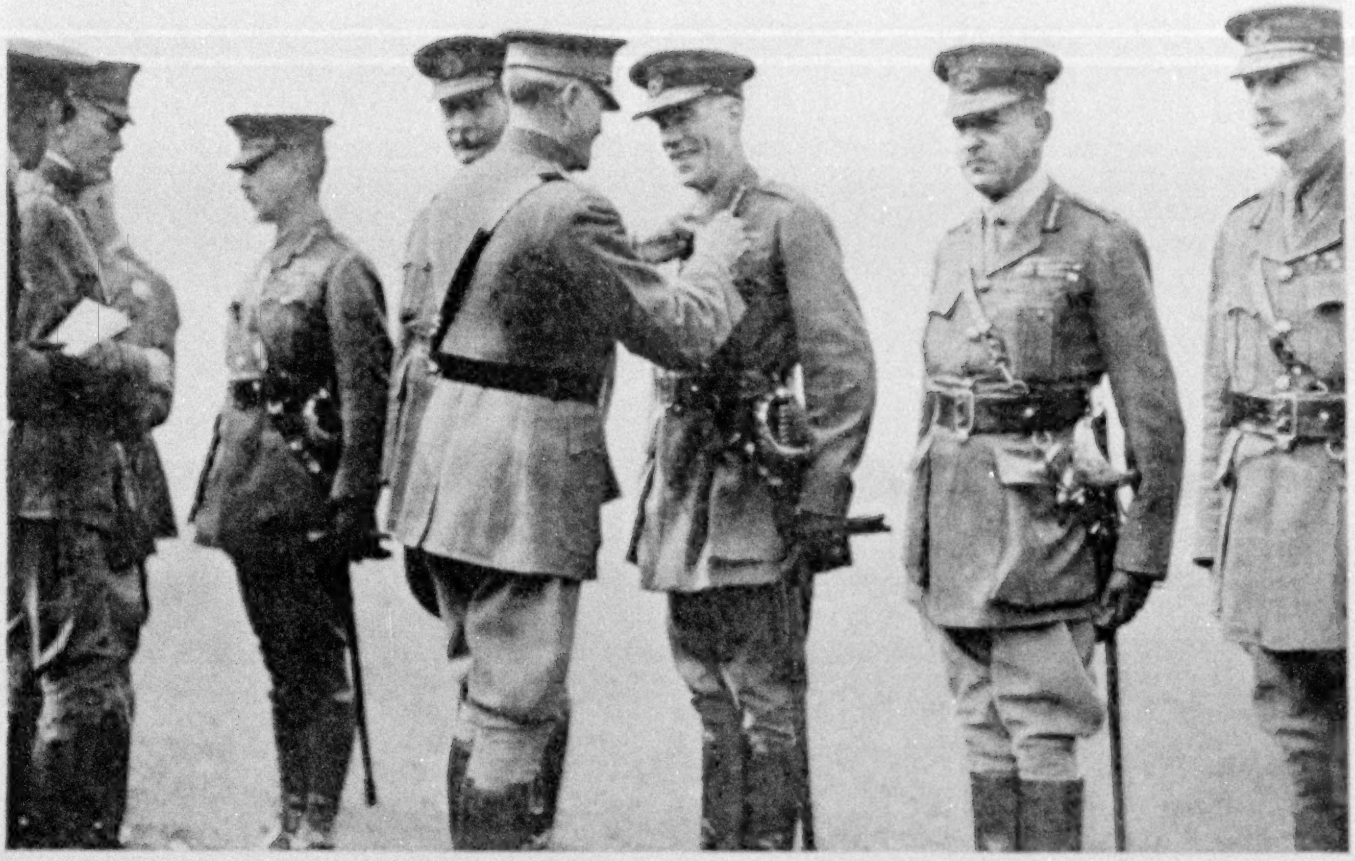
DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL MEN DECORATED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR FOR THEIR SHARE IN WINNING THE WAR WITH GERMANY

Front row, left to right: Col. W. J. Nicholson, General Leonard Wood, Secretary Baker, General Hugh L. Scott, General W. A. Holbrook, General H. M. Lord. *Second row:* Charles Eisenman, General G. A. Wingate, General J. M. T. Finney, General A. H. Sunderland, General E. A. Kreger, General W. A. Westervelt, General E. F. Ladd. *Third row:* Col. R. E. Wyllie (author of "The Romance of Military Insignia"), Col. C. De F. Chandler, Col. H. B. Lindsley, General C. McK. Saltzman, Col. W. S. Grant, Col. H. C. Swither, General Lytle Brown, Col. T. F. Dodd. *Fourth row:* Col. T. A. Roberts, Col. Bruce Palmer, General E. E. Winslow, Col. H. H. Young, Lieut. Col. James H. Perkins, General W. S. Thayer, Col. J. G. Steese, Col. W. J. Wilgus, Lieut. Col. F. B. Jewett, Col. T. de W. Milling, Col. B. Dewey, Col. J. R. McAndrews.



U. S. Official Photograph

GENERAL PERSHING BESTOWING THE AMERICAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL ON A GROUP OF BRITISH OFFICERS

When the United States departed from its policy of not allowing the members of its uniformed services to accept decorations from foreign governments, except by special permission of Congress, authority was also granted to bestow American decorations on citizens of Allied nations who had distinguished themselves in co-operation with our Government in winning the World War (see also illustration, page 469).

decorations on military officers of allied nations who are associated with them or with their troops during the war, but under our Constitution officers of the United States Government are forbidden to accept any rewards or decorations from foreign countries without the express permission of Congress, and our legislative body has been very reluctant to give such assent in the past.

CONGRESS AUTHORIZES AMERICANS TO ACCEPT FOREIGN DECORATIONS

Very early in the World War some of our Allies indicated their desire that we should recede from our accustomed position in such matters and grant to members of our military and naval forces the privilege of accepting foreign decorations.

Several influential citizens, both in and out of Congress, took up all these questions, and an agitation was started to cover the points enumerated, with the result that in January, 1918, the President, by executive order, established two additional decorations for the Army, the Distinguished Service Cross (No. 4), to be awarded for extraordinary heroism not justifying a Medal of Honor, and the Distinguished Service Medal (No. 7), to be given for specially meritorious service in a position of great responsibility. This action was confirmed by Congress and enacted into law in the July following. In February, 1919, by congressional action, corresponding decorations were adopted for the Navy (Nos. 22 and 24).

Congress also gave its consent, by general blanket provision, for the acceptance of decorations conferred by governments with whom we were associated in the war, such permission to expire one year after the close of the war, and the President was authorized to bestow American

decorations on members of the military and naval forces of our Allies.

THE VICTORY MEDAL AND ITS CLASPS

The last act in this evolution occurred on the question of the Victory Medal (see illustration, page 464, and descriptive text, page 507), which is given to commemorate the war with Germany.

Heretofore it has been our custom to bestow war medals only on those who participated in the campaigns. Those who had the misfortune to remain in the United States received no recognition, even though engaged on work vital to the success of the oversea forces. Soon after the armistice it became evident that the sentiment of the country was against such a discrimination, and a bill was introduced into Congress to award a medal to all who served in the Army and Navy, regardless of whether or not they had oversea service.

This bill, due to the press of business in the last session of Congress, never emerged from the committee, but the principle was accepted by the War Department and the order establishing the Victory Medal gave it to all who served on active duty during the war, and the British system of clasps was adopted to denote participation in battle operations.

This custom, as already noted, has been in force in Great Britain since 1813, and under it a much more complete recognition is given for services performed in wars than is possible by a medal alone, because the medal itself is given to all who in any way contributed to the military operations, and, in addition, clasps, to be worn on the ribbon above the medal, show in which battles or campaigns of the war the wearer participated. Thus the medal, with its clasps, gives a fairly complete record of the services rendered.

DECORATIONS NOT SOUGHT BY UNIFORMED SERVICES

Notwithstanding our recent adoption of European customs regarding decorations and medals, we have not followed blindly in the footsteps of other nations, but have succeeded in developing at least three features not possessed by any other country. These will be referred to and explained in due course, but the subject is mentioned here to show that our present system, while based on methods already existing abroad, is distinctly American and not merely an imitation.

It will be observed that in this evolution of decorations in the United States the principal rôle has been played by civilians, not by the Army or Navy. Almost every step was taken in response to an act of Congress or to meet the demand of public opinion.

It is not intended to convey the inference that Army and Naval officers are opposed or indifferent to these matters. A soldier is merely a citizen in uniform and has the same general ideas and aspirations as any other citizen, and the gradual growth of the feeling in favor of decorations was shared by the Army and Navy as well as by civilians; but it was due to the activities of the latter that the present system was established, not to the soldier and the sailor, who are the direct beneficiaries thereof.

MEDALS, DECORATIONS, AND BADGES DEFINED

In its broad conception, a medal is a metallic ornament used for commemorative and decorative purposes and usually given as a reward. The word decoration is somewhat broader in its meaning, as it is not confined to metallic, but embraces ornaments made of any material. In a technical sense, however, it has been found necessary to restrict the meanings of both these words, and a decoration can be defined as an ornament of honor bestowed for some individual act or service, in contradistinction to a service medal, which is for general distribution, commemorative of some war, campaign, or other historical event, to all those who honorably participated therein, irrespective of the value of their individual services.

For example, a "Medal of Honor" is a decoration, as it is conferred for some signal act of heroism performed by the individual. But the Victory Medal is not a decoration, as it is for general distribution to all who served honorably in the war with Germany, no individual act

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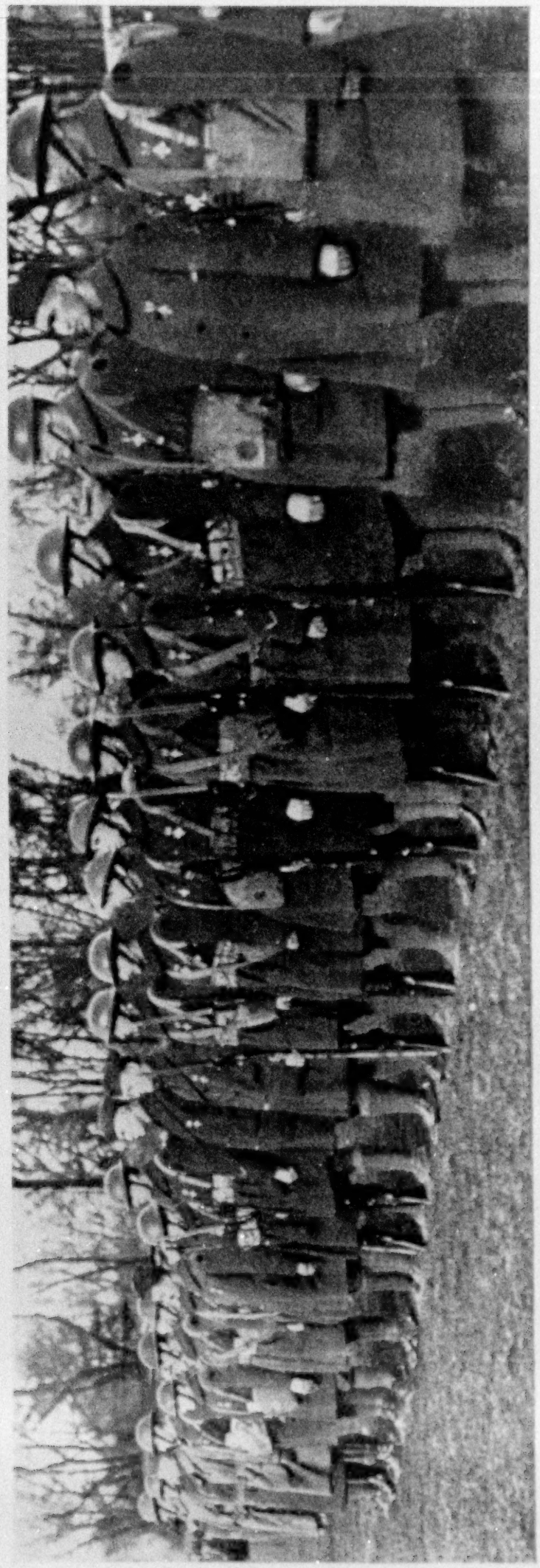


U. S. Official Photograph

WINNERS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS IN FORMATION FOLLOWING THE CEREMONY OF PRESENTATION

More than 5,000 Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded for deeds of valor in the World War, compared with 79 Medals of Honor.

other than service being required; it is therefore classed as a service medal.

A badge is given to show excellence or qualifications in small arms, swordsmanship, aviation, etc. From these definitions it can be seen that a decoration is the highest distinction and takes precedence over both service medals and badges, which follow in that order.

ORDERS, A CLASS OF DECORATION FOREIGN TO AMERICA

In most foreign countries there is an additional class coming ahead of decorations, namely, orders. They are the lineal descendants of the old orders of chivalry of the Middle Ages, and while they are given for individual services, just as are decorations, there is the difference that an order is virtually a society and the honor conferred is that of being made a member of the society. The insignia is worn as a visible evidence of such membership, while in the case of a decoration it is the ornament itself which is the distinction awarded.

Most orders are divided into several classes, corresponding to the different ranks of the members of the old chivalric orders, and the class possessed by any individual depends on the relative value of the services which it is desired to reward. The class is shown by the insignia worn.

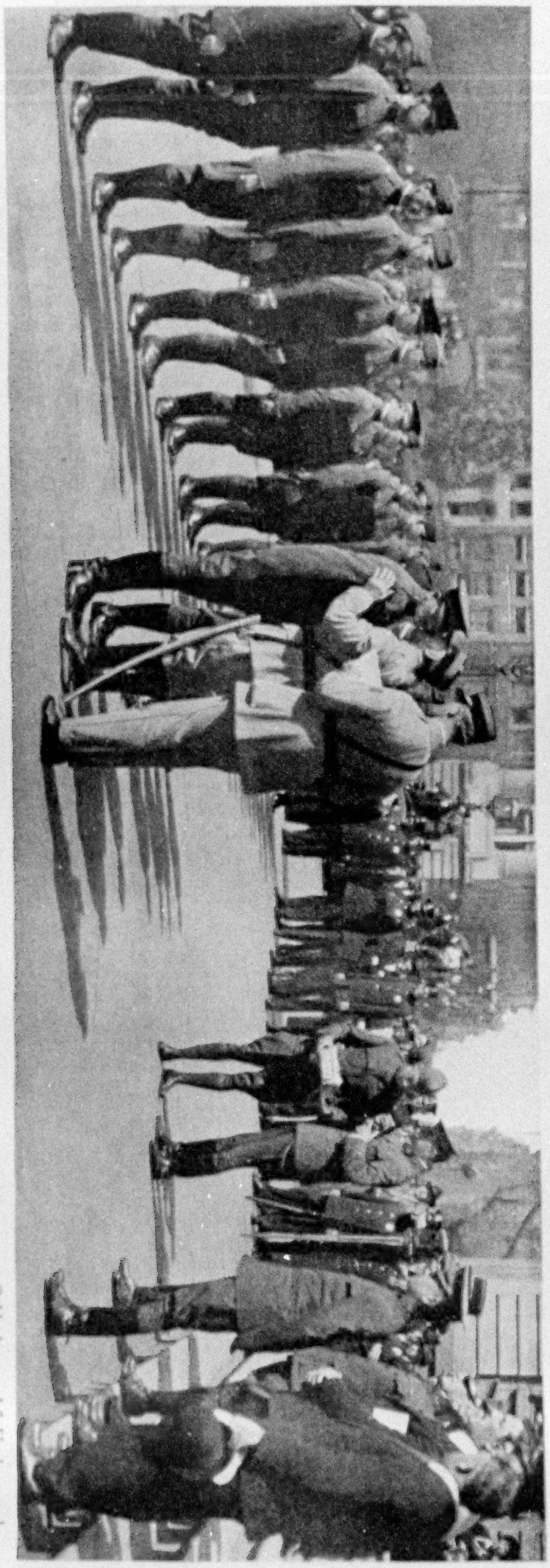
The United States possesses no orders and our regulations make no distinction between orders and decorations, the latter term covering both, but some idea of the difference made by other nations is essential to a proper understanding of the subject.

While some medals and decorations are made in the form

of a cross or star, the vast majority are circular - shaped, like a coin, so that a fairly close inspection is required to recognize the distinction between them. To provide a ready means of identification, each has a distinctive ribbon, so that by using different combinations of colors a glance is sufficient to identify the particular decoration or medal. This ribbon also serves the purpose of providing a means of suspension for the medal itself; it therefore becomes an integral part of the ornament, the medal not being complete without its own distinctive ribbon.

Ribbons are not used with the different badges which show qualifications in small arms, etc., as these badges themselves are either made in a shape which is easily recognized or they have a plain and legible inscription indicating exactly the purpose of the badge.

The insignia of military and other societies referred to previously also have their distinctive ribbons. These are known by our War Department as miscellaneous badges. They are not official government awards, but are given only to the members of a society by the society itself. However, they are decorations in the broad acceptance of that word and as such their wearing should be



AN AMERICAN MAJOR RECEIVING THE LEGION OF HONOR AND THE KISS OF THE FRENCH OFFICER MAKING THE PRESENTATION

The practice in the American Army and Navy is to congratulate the recipient of a decoration with a handshake, but among the French the salute on the cheek is the custom.

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U. S. Official Photograph

A HOSPITAL FOURSOME WEARING THE BRONZE BADGE OF COURAGE

Both the Red Cross nurses and their American soldier patients in this French hospital garden have been decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

controlled by the same rules of custom and good taste which govern the wearing of any decoration.

THE ETIQUETTE OF WEARING DECORATIONS

In uniform, a military man wears medals and decorations only on full-dress occasions, and then he is limited to those awarded him by his own, an equal, or a superior government; medals of inferior origin are not worn. To illustrate: a soldier of the United States Army, in uniform, should never wear a medal presented to him by a State, municipality, or society, but only those of the Federal Government or a co-ordinate foreign government.

A State officer, on the other hand, in uniform can wear a medal presented by his own or any other State, in addition to those given to him by the United States or a foreign government, but he should not wear either a municipal decoration or a society badge. This is on the principle that it is derogatory to the dignity of the government whose uniform is worn to ornament it with a decoration emanating from a subordinate authority.

For civilian wear, the rule is more elastic, but the same general principle applies. As already stated, medals are worn only on full-dress occasions—that is, on occasions of ceremony. Applying this to civil life, we have the custom that decorations should be confined to appropriate ceremonious occasions. At such times a personal decoration awarded by a sovereign government is rarely out of place, but a service medal would be appropriate only if it was a military ceremony, a State or municipal medal only at a State or municipal occasion, and the badge of a society only at a meeting of that society.

SUBSTITUTES WORN FOR MEDALS

The canons of good taste furnish the best guide, and these will not be violated if the decorations and medals worn are limited to those which are strictly appropriate to the occasion.

It is thus apparent that medals and

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MANY HEROIC WOMEN HAVE BEEN DECORATED FOR VALOR IN THE WORLD WAR

Having returned from France, these three Y. M. C. A. workers (note the triangular insignia on hat and sleeve) are receiving the Croix de Guerre from a French High Commissioner who brought the decorations from Paris.

decorations are rarely worn. They are not to be flaunted promiscuously, but are reserved for times when it is desired to do special honor to the occasion. However, substitutes are provided for other times, to show that the wearer has received recognition by his government.

At ordinary times military men wear small sections of ribbon on the uniform for this purpose. These are simply short strips of the same design and width as the distinctive ribbon from which the medal itself is suspended, and they are known as service ribbons. The rule previously given, which prohibits the wearing of a decoration of inferior origin, applies also to service ribbons, since the principle is the same.

Lapel buttons are used with civilian clothes for the same purpose. They are made in a variety of forms—rosettes of silk ribbon, bow-knots of ribbon, metallic buttons similar to the well-known G. A. R. device, buttons in enameled colors, etc., each decoration, medal, and badge having its own particular design.

On evening clothes, both civilian and military, miniatures can be worn when the occasion is appropriate. These are replicas of the full-size medal and ribbon, but made on a scale of about one-half. They are therefore more dressy than a service ribbon, but not so ceremonial as the full-size medal, which furnishes the clue to the occasions when they should be worn.

Service ribbons are never worn on military evening clothes, as the wearing of such garments indicates a dress affair, even if it is not ceremonial, and service ribbons are out of place on dress clothes.

It is thus seen that, although the medals themselves are rarely worn, the possessor of one can always show that fact, either in uniform or civilian clothes, by wearing the proper substitute. It should further

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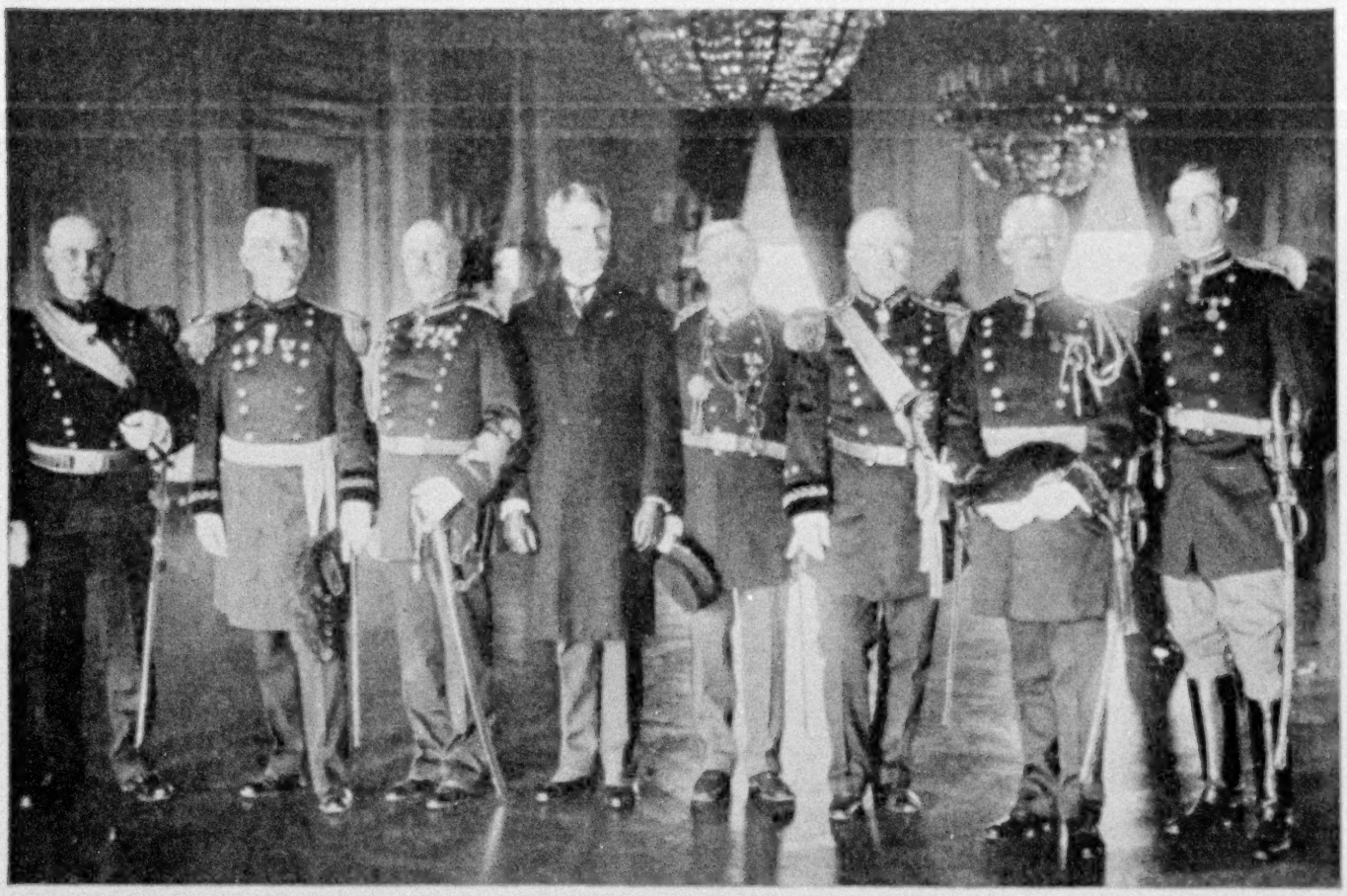

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MEDAL-OF-HONOR MEN WHO WON DISTINCTION ON BATTLEFIELDS PRIOR TO THE WORLD WAR

It was during President Taft's administration that these officers were invited to the White House to take part in the ceremony of bestowing the Medal of Honor upon a new hero in the East Room. From left to right the Medal-of-Honor men are General Charles F. Humphrey, General John M. Wilson, Colonel Charles H. Heyl, General Theodore Schwan, Colonel Frederick Fuger, General W. H. Carter, General A. L. Mills, and Captain Gordon Johnston.

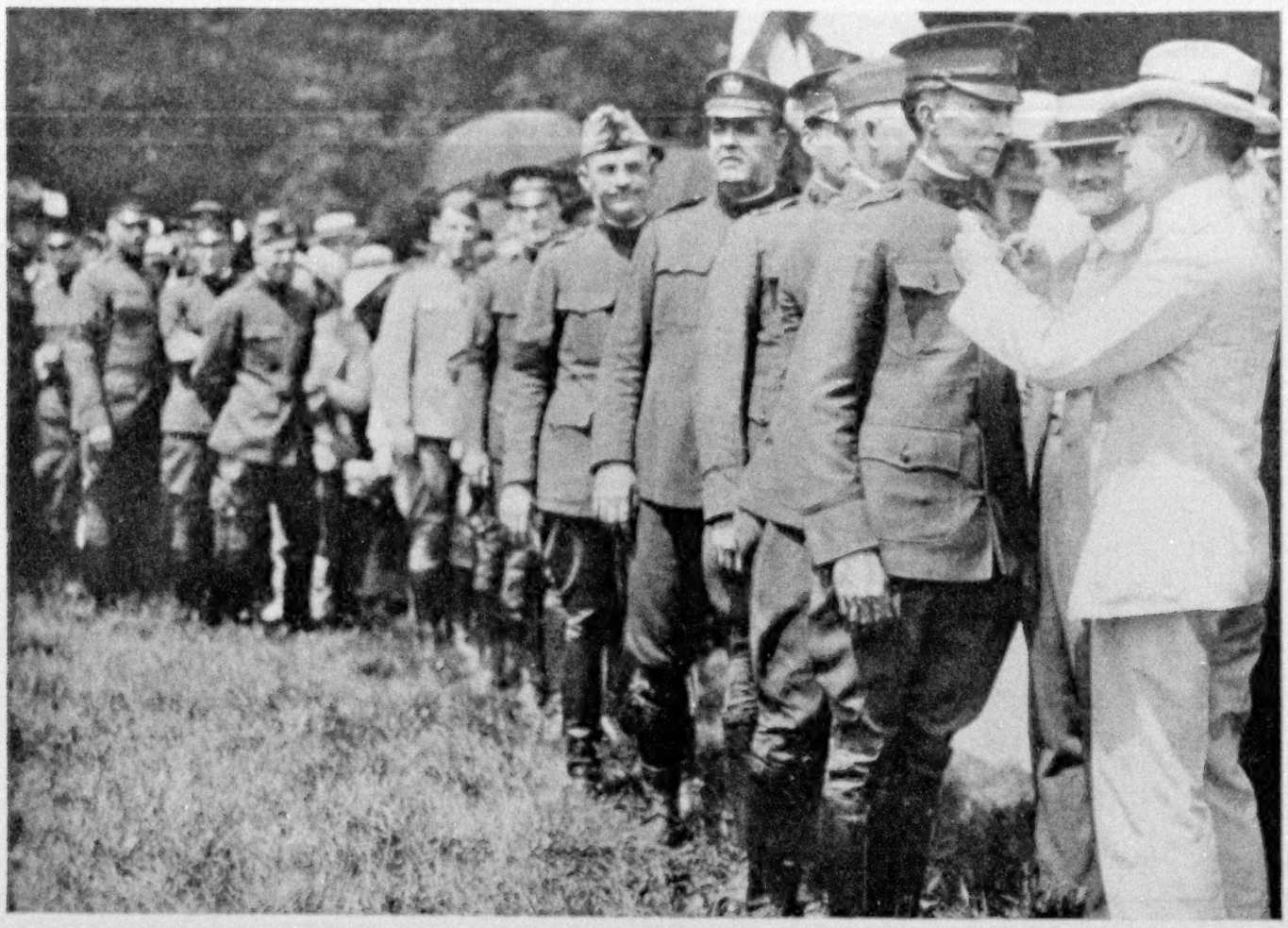
be noted that these substitutes are not in themselves decorations; they merely indicate that the wearer has received one, from which it follows that the wearing of the service ribbon or lapel button is nothing less than sailing under false pretenses, if the wearer does not really possess the corresponding medal or decoration.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE VICTORIA CROSS

Another important point is that no medal, decoration, or substitute should be worn unless the wearer possesses it in his own right; he must be the one whose services earned it to entitle him to wear it. On his death it becomes an heirloom to be kept by his family, but it should not be worn by any of them, and, similarly, in cases where a medal is presented to the nearest of kin because of the death of the one to whom the award was made, the person thus holding it has no right to wear it.

There was one notable exception to this general rule. Lord Roberts' only son, an officer in the British Army, was killed in the Boer War while engaged in an act of great heroism for which he was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross. The decoration was duly presented to Lord Roberts, who was given express authority to wear it; but this permission was undoubtedly based on the fact that Lord Roberts had a Victoria Cross in his own right, earned by gallant action during the Indian mutiny; so this case cannot be considered as a precedent.

This incident was an exception to yet another universal rule, that the same decoration is never given twice to the same individual. Lord Roberts was the only man who was ever authorized to wear two Victoria Crosses. In the United



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THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GAVE A SPECIAL MEDAL TO ITS RESIDENTS WHO SERVED IN THE WORLD WAR

The Secretary of War is seen pinning this medal on the first man in line, on July 4, 1919. The distribution was a feature of this year's Independence Day celebration in the National Capital, which culminated in the International Peace Festival, in which all the countries having diplomatic representatives in Washington participated.

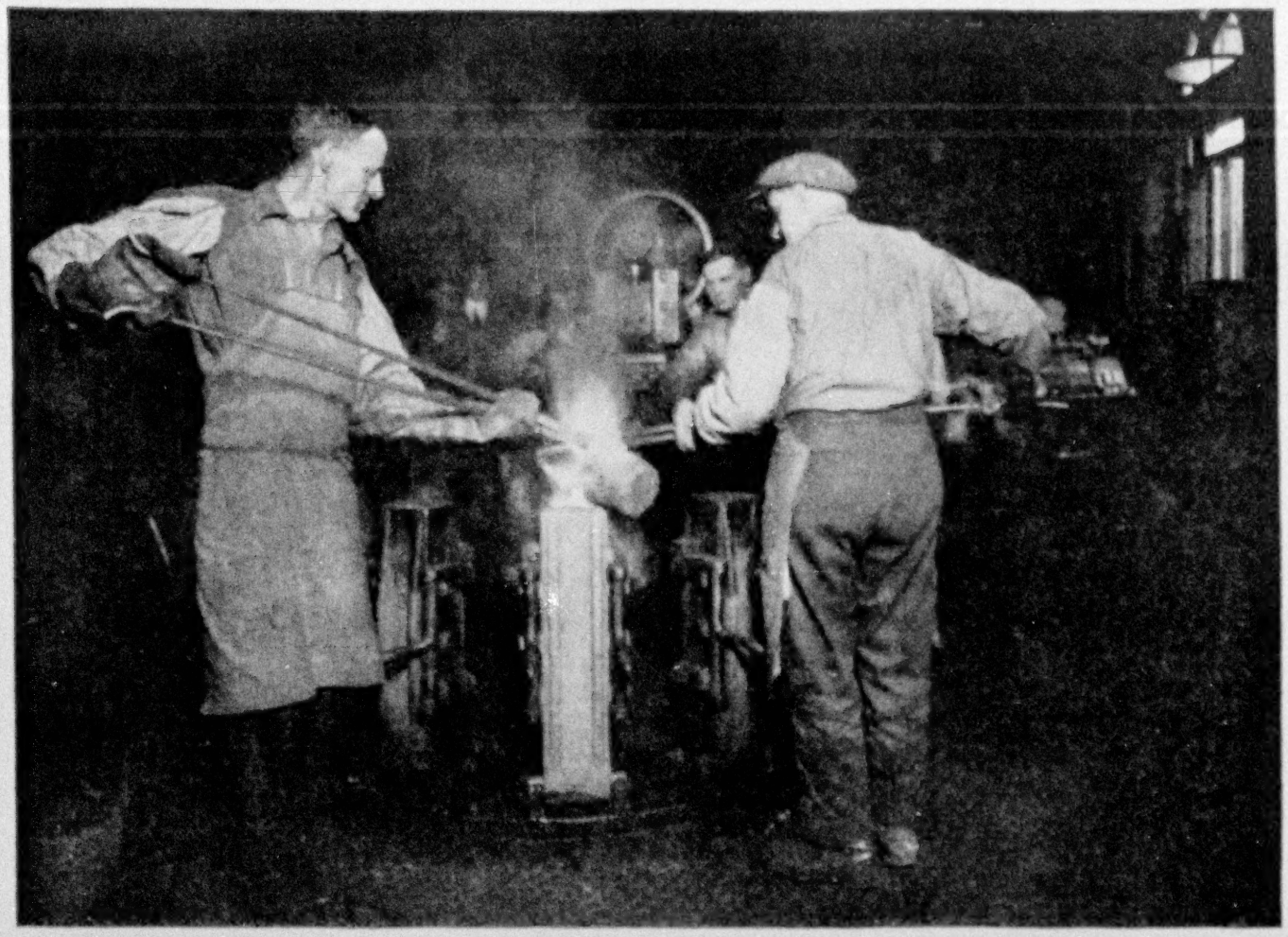
States no one has received two Medals of Honor, two Distinguished Service Crosses, two Distinguished Service Medals; nor in France two Croix de Guerre, etc. Instead of giving another on the performance of a second act justifying such an award, some special device is placed on the ribbon of the medal and on the service ribbon to show that the wearer has been decorated a second time with the same distinction. These devices vary with different countries and with different decorations and will be described in detail later.

THREE TYPES OF CITATIONS

A citation is an official announcement of appreciation for services performed. It may be in the form of an order issued from the headquarters of some unit (citation in orders), or in the official report of some commander (mentioned in dispatches), or as a special certificate. All are included under the general head of citation. Usually the particular service rendered is briefly recounted, giving date, place, and sufficient detail to enable the reader to form some idea of the circumstances.

A citation does not of itself carry any further reward. If a decoration is to be given, it is customary to include that fact in the citation if the officer issuing the citation has the authority to do so. If he has not, he may submit a recommendation to that effect, and if approved the award will be made by another citation issued by the commander taking the action. Thus there may be two or three citations for the same act.

The distinction between award and presentation should be clearly established. A citation which specifically bestows a personal decoration is the award; presen-



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HOW OUR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES ARE MADE

In the upper illustration the metal-workers are seen pouring the melted bronze into molds. The first few crosses struck had the arms of the cross heavily decorated with oak leaves, but these were soon recalled and all subsequent crosses have been plain, as shown in the illustration in colors, number 4.

Below and to the left is shown the small square of bronze upon which the die is stamped by a hydraulic press exerting a pressure of from 100 to 250 tons to the square inch. The cross is cut out by machines and finished by hand, the progressive stages of manufacture being shown from left to right.

tation is when the decoration is actually received. The award is always to the individual who earned the decoration, even though he may have died in the meantime. Whenever possible, it is also presented to him and with considerable formality and ceremony, but this is not essential; presentation can be made to any one deputed to receive it.

In the case of a Service Medal the order announcing the qualifications for any particular medal is the award to all who are covered by the order. These medals are rarely presented with for-

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SPRAYING THE FINISHING LACQUER ON DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT

Six hundred of these medals have been awarded to Americans and to distinguished officers and government officials of countries associated with the United States in the War with Germany.

mality, but are issued to those entitled to them in the most convenient manner.

The word BAR in connection with medals refers to a small piece of metal to which the top of the suspending ribbon is fastened. It is sometimes covered by the ribbon; sometimes the ribbon is fastened to the back, leaving the bar visible. (See Nos. 32 and 34.) It is provided with a pin at the back for attachment to the coat. Occasionally the lower edge of the ribbon is also attached to a bar, and the medal suspended from this lower bar instead of directly by the ribbon. (See the Distinguished Service Medal, No. 7.) Clasps are sometimes called bars.

THE PROBLEM OF PRECEDENCE

Service ribbons can be either sewed on the coat or placed on a bar, covering the bar completely. It is incorrect to speak of the service ribbons themselves as "bars."

Medals and decorations, with but few exceptions, are worn on the left breast and in a carefully arranged order of precedence. The place of honor is to the right of the wearer, or nearest to the center line of the breast, and the highest decoration possessed is worn in that position. Others follow in the correct order of precedence, and then service medals according to the dates of the services rendered.

Foreign decorations are worn after all the decorations and medals bestowed by the wearer's government and in the order of the date of receipt. This rule is to avoid the embarrassments and complications which would certainly arise if any

AN EMPTY SLEEVE, A DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, A SMILE

While the Distinguished Service Cross was instituted primarily as a decoration for heroes of the World War, its award is not confined to them. In October, 1919, a brigadier general received the cross for an act of heroism at the seige of Cotta Pang Pang, Jolo, the Philippines, nearly sixteen years ago.

attempt were made to establish an order of precedence for the wearing of the decorations of different countries. There is only one exception to this rule and that is the case where a person has more than one decoration from the same country. Those particular decorations are worn in the relative order prescribed by that country. To illustrate: an American possessing both the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre should wear them in that order, no matter which was received first, for that is the relative precedence established by France.

When the number of medals is too great to place them side by side in one line, some nations overlap them, so they can all be placed in one line, the ribbons usually being fastened to one long bar. Others, including the United States, place them in two or more lines, as required, overlapping the different lines; the medals proper must all be visible, but the ribbons of the second and third rows may be hidden.

Service ribbons are worn in the same place and in the same order as the decorations and medals they represent. They are never overlapped, but are placed in as many rows as necessary, with a small space between each row. Aviation badges are worn above the line of medals or service ribbons; all other badges below.

In some countries the primary decoration is worn at the throat, suspended from a ribbon around the neck. This is the case with our Medal of Honor, and it is considered a higher position than on the breast. The service ribbon, however, is worn on the breast with the others, but to the right of them all.

HOW FOREIGN DECORATIONS SHOULD BE WORN

The manner of wearing the insignia of the orders of foreign countries varies greatly, but a few general rules can be given, and, as many Americans are now members of such orders, they may be of interest.

Each order has a distinctive insignia, usually called a badge. This badge, while of the same general design throughout the order, differs in detail (usually in size or material) according to the class in the order.

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A MAN OF MARK AND MEDALS: SERGEANT DAN DALY, OF THE MARINES

Sergeant Daly may not be the most-decorated fighter in an American uniform, as is reported, but this photograph, taken upon the occasion of the bestowal of the French Médaille Militaire, proves that he "bears his blushing honors thick upon him." He won the Congressional Medal of Honor in China, in the Boxer Rebellion of 1900, and the Distinguished Service Cross in France with the Sixth Marines at Belleau Wood, where, after being wounded, he captured a German officer and fourteen men. In addition to the Medal of Honor, which is worn suspended on a ribbon around the neck, these decorations will be recognized: the French Médaille Militaire, the Distinguished Service Cross (No. 4), the Philippine Campaign Medal (No. 31), the China Relief Expedition Medal (No. 33), the Haitian Campaign Medal (No. 37), and the U. S. Marine Corps Good Conduct Medal (No. 27), with bars for two additional enlistment periods of four years each and recommendations for "fidelity, zeal, and obedience."

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U. S. Official Photograph

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES DECORATING A CHATEAU-THIERRY HERO

The recipient of the honor is a private. Valor is not the prerogative of place or rank.

Members of the highest class wear the badge suspended from a sash, called a "broad ribbon," which is worn over one shoulder and under the other arm, so that the badge hangs near the hip. A few orders have a gold collar, from which the badge is suspended on very special occasions.

In the second and third classes the badge is worn at the neck, like our Medal of Honor. In the lower classes it is worn on the left breast, the same as any ordinary medal.

In addition to the badge, the first and second classes are usually characterized by "stars," worn on the breast below the line of medals. These are large plaques without ribbons, being fastened directly to the coat. They are worn more often than the badges, particularly by a member of the first class of any order, and when he is in the first class of more than one order the star is the only means of denoting them, as he is manifestly unable to wear more than one broad ribbon at a time.

Service ribbons are worn for these orders just as for any other decorations. In some countries devices are placed on the service ribbons to show the class; in others no such distinction is made.

THE MEDAL OF HONOR

In nearly all the countries which are included under the term of Great Powers decorations for distinguished service rendered to the State take precedence over those awarded for acts of valor, this on the theory that the services of statesmen, generals, and other public men high in the councils of the nation are of more importance, and therefore deserve higher reward than do individual acts of gallantry on the battlefield.

The exceptions to this rule are Great Britain and the United States, in both of which countries the primary valor decoration takes precedence over all others, and it is worthy of note that the standards set for these two rewards are not only higher than in any other country, but they are also more rigorously applied.

Awards of the Victoria Cross and of the Medal of Honor are so rare and so jealously guarded that they are undoubtedly the two highest honors which can be bestowed for valor, and this may serve to explain why they are placed first in their respective countries, contrary to the custom of all others. An additional resemblance is that neither is ever bestowed on a foreigner. The Victoria Cross is limited to British subjects by royal decree; in the case of the Medal of Honor, there is no law prohibiting its award to a foreigner, but it has never been done, and custom is sometimes more potent than acts of Congress.

The Medal of Honor was instituted by act of Congress in 1861 and was the earliest American decoration. However, it applied at that time only to enlisted men of the Navy (No. 25). In the following year enlisted men of the Army were included (No. 6), and by an act approved March 3, 1863, its provisions were extended to include officers in the Army, but naval officers were not eligible for this decoration until 1915.

The conditions under which the Medal of Honor may be awarded have been changed from time to time by various laws. The first, that of 1861, authorized the bestowal upon such enlisted men of the Navy "as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seamanlike qualities during the present war." The act of the following year, which applied to the Army, read the same, except that "seamanlike" was replaced by "soldierlike" and the war was termed an "insurrection."

In its original conception, therefore, the Medal of Honor was not limited to heroism, much less to heroism in action, as seamanlike or soldierlike qualities could be rewarded with this medal. However, this did not last long. The Army conditions were changed in 1863, so as to bestow the medal on those who "have most distinguished or may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action." This absolutely limited it to services in action, and the conditions were made more stringent later, when the present wording was adopted, as follows:

"The President is authorized to present, in the name of Congress, a Medal of Honor only to each person who, while an officer or enlisted man of the Army, shall hereafter, in action involving actual conflict with an enemy, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty."

The application of these conditions has placed the Medal of Honor upon the high plane which it enjoys today.

ARMY AND NAVY MEDALS OF HONOR NOW ON THE SAME FOOTING

The Navy medal was changed in 1862 to bestow it on "seamen distinguishing themselves in battle or for extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession." This eliminated "seamanlike qualities" and confined it to heroism, but it will be noted that it permitted the granting of the reward for heroism at other times than in action, and a number of Medals of Honor have been so given in the Navy. This condition lasted until February, 1919, when the wording of the Army conditions was adopted for the Navy also, so that the two medals are now on exactly the same footing.

The intention of the lawmakers was to reward a heroic act which was not di-

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Photograph by Paul Thompson

FOUR ACES, HOMEWARD BOUND, WEARING TROPHIES OF WAR WON IN THE AIR

All of these airmen are members of the Third Army (note the shoulder insignia, No. 41) and wear the badge of an aviator above their decorations for valor. Each has received the Distinguished Service Cross from his own government as well as war crosses, palms, and stars awarded by our allies.

rectly ordered and which was of such a character that no one would have been subject to censure for failing to attempt it. This interpretation has been very generally adhered to in making awards of the Medal of Honor, so that it is never given except under circumstances of the most unusual character.

To illustrate this: two citations from War Department orders awarding the Medal of Honor will be given in full. The selections are made not only to show the character of the deed required, but also to illustrate what an official citation is. Both cases are well known, for columns have been written in the papers and magazines about the "Lost Battalion" of the Argonne and about Sergeant York's wonderful exploit. Manifestly these cannot be described in full in an order of award and these official citations will show the extent of the "boiling-down" process:

CHARACTERISTIC CITATIONS AWARDING THE MEDAL OF HONOR

"By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, the medal of honor was awarded in the name of the Congress, on November 22, 1918, to the following-named officers and enlisted men for the acts of gallantry set forth after each person's name:

"CHARLES W. WHITTLESEY, major (now lieutenant-colonel), 308th Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy northeast of Binarville, in the forest D'Argonne, France,

October 2-7, 1918. Although cut off for five days from the remainder of his division, Maj. WHITTLESEY maintained his position, which he had reached under orders received for an advance, and held his command, consisting originally of 463 officers and men of the 308th Infantry and of Company K of the 307th Infantry, together in the face of superior numbers of the enemy, during the five days. Maj. WHITTLESEY and his command were thus cut off, and no rations or other supplies reached him, in spite of determined efforts which were made by his division. On the fourth day Maj. WHITTLESEY received from the enemy a written proposition to surrender, which he treated with contempt, although he was at that time out of rations and had suffered a loss of 50 per cent in killed and wounded of his command and was surrounded by the enemy."

"ALVIN C. YORK (serial No. 1910421), corporal, Company G, 328th Infantry. For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Chatel-Chéhéry, France, October 8, 1918. After his platoon had suffered heavy casualties and three other noncommissioned officers had become casualties Corpl. YORK assumed command. Fearlessly leading seven men, he charged, with great daring, a machine-gun nest which was pouring deadly and incessant fire upon his platoon. In this heroic feat the machine-gun nest was taken, together with 4 officers and 128 men and several guns. Home address, Mrs. Mary Brooks York, mother, Pall Mall, Tenn."

For a second act warranting the award of the Medal of Honor a bronze oakleaf cluster is bestowed by the Army. This cluster is worn on the ribbon of the medal and a miniature thereof on the service ribbon. (See Distinguished Service Cross service ribbon, page 505.) It was adopted for this purpose in 1918 and was designed by the sculptor, Mr. Herbert Adams, of the Commission of Fine Arts. However, no Medal of Honor has yet been decorated by the addition of an oakleaf cluster. No device has yet been selected by the Navy in lieu of a second award.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

The Distinguished Service Medal (No. 7) can be awarded by the President to "any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, shall distinguish himself or herself by specially meritorious service to the government in a duty of great responsibility." The Distinguished Service Medal for the Navy (No. 24) is awarded under exactly the same conditions as for the Army and was established by act of Congress in February, 1919. The Distinguished Service Medal ranks next to the Medal of Honor.

It should be noted that the services to be rewarded with this decoration do not have to be rendered at the front, much less in action, the requirement of great responsibility being the governing factor. It was intended to be used in the same way as the Legion of Honor of France and other similar orders with which European countries reward the great leaders of their military and naval forces.

On the occasion of the first presentations in Washington, the Secretary of War spoke as follows:

"The institution of the Distinguished Service Medal in the Army of the United States is in recognition of the fact that in an army of modern times all the fighting is not done on the fighting front, but that those who served by way of preparing others and those whose services were specially necessary in association with military operations are equally serving in the cause.

"This medal is also awarded to civilians, because under conditions of modern warfare it has been discovered, of course, that the civilian side is inseparably connected with the actual fighting side; that modern war engages all the power of the nation—military, industrial, financial and moral.

"The Distinguished Service Medal is, therefore, awarded, not for technical military or combat service, but is awarded to those who in positions of great responsibility have conferred distinguished service upon their country through the mili-

Photograph by Paul Thompson

A NEW JERSEY DOUGHBOY WEARING THE AMERICAN MEDAL OF HONOR, THE FRENCH CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALMS, AND A MONTENEGRIN DECORATION

Note the Second Division insignia (No. 43) on his helmet. The design was evolved by a truck driver. This division led all others in the number of Distinguished Service Crosses awarded.

tary establishment and in association with it."

THE FIRST RECIPIENTS OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL IN AMERICA

At that time the Secretary was presenting the medal to the following officers whose services, with one exception, had been rendered entirely on this side:

GENERAL MARCH, the Chief of Staff of the Army, adviser of the Secretary of War, and who, under the authority of the Secretary, virtually controlled the entire Army. He is the one exception referred to, as he was Chief of Artillery in the A. E. F. until March, 1918.

GENERAL GOETHALS, of the General Staff, who had complete charge of the program for the procurement of supplies for the entire army.

GENERAL JERVEY, of the General Staff, who as Director of Operations was responsible for the preparation and execution of the plans for the organization of personnel and the movement of the troops to France.

GENERAL CROWDER, Provost Marshal General, under whose direction the Selective Service Act was put into operation and the draftees distributed under instructions coming from the Chief of Staff.

GENERAL HINES, Chief of Embarkation, who organized and administered the embarkation service, which carried all our troops overseas and returned them.

GENERAL BLACK, Chief of Engineers, who administered the entire military railway service.

GENERAL GORGAS, the Surgeon General.

It can readily be seen that the services of these seven officers and those serving under them were as important in the prosecution of the war as any which were rendered on the fighting front. The troops could not have been mobilized, equipped, or transported to France unless this work had been performed properly in Washington. On the other hand, the Secretary's remarks should not be interpreted as meaning that this medal is given *only* to those who served in the rear or on this side of the Atlantic. The great majority of those awarded have been to members of the A. E. F., to the commanding generals and staff officers who have actually planned and executed the different campaigns and battles.

GENERAL PERSHING'S CITATION

The following is the citation awarding this medal to General Pershing:

"By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, the distinguished service medal was awarded on October 21, 1918, to General JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING, commanding general, American Expeditionary Forces, as a token of the gratitude of the American people to the commander of our armies in the field for his distinguished services, and in appreciation of the success which our armies have achieved under his leadership."

The same order also conferred this medal on Marshal Foch, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies; Marshal Joffre, the victor of the first battle of the Marne; Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the Commander-in-Chief of the British armies; General Petain, the Commander-in-Chief of the French armies; Lieutenant General Diaz, the Chief of Staff and virtual commander of the Italian armies; and Lieutenant General Gillain, the Chief of Staff of the Belgian Army, King Albert himself being the Commander-in-Chief. These were the first Distinguished Service Medals awarded, the first presentation being to Marshal Foch.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL AWARDED TO A WOMAN

It should also be observed that this decoration can be awarded to women, and the following is a citation illustrating this:

"By direction of the President and under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, the distinguished service medal was awarded posthumously to Miss JANE A. DELANO for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as director, Department of Nursing, American Red Cross. She applied her great energy and used her powerful influence among the nurses of the country to secure enrollments in the

American Red Cross. Through her great efforts and devotion to duty eighteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-two nurses were secured and transferred to the Army Nurse Corps for service during the war. Thus she was a great factor in assisting the Medical Department in caring for the sick and wounded."

The illustrations show (see Nos. 7 and 24) that the ribbons of the Army and Navy Distinguished Service Medals are not the same, and this is the only exception to the general rule, as in all other cases the Army and Navy have identical ribbons, although the designs of the medals are different.

The same bronze oak-leaf cluster that is used with the Medal of Honor for a second award is also applicable to the Distinguished Service Medal (see Distinguished Service Cross service ribbon illustration, page 505); but, as in the case of the valor decoration, no such award has yet been made.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

The Distinguished Service Cross (No. 4) is purely an Army decoration and is bestowed as a reward for individual acts of "extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy" not warranting the award of the Medal of Honor.

Several bronze oak-leaf clusters have been bestowed in lieu of a second award, as instanced by the following citations:

"By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, the distinguished-service cross was awarded by the commanding general, American Expeditionary Forces, for extraordinary heroism in action in Europe, to the following-named officers and enlisted men of the American Expeditionary Forces:

. . . . . .

"JULIUS AARONSON, private, Company G, 109th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Apremont, France, October 7, 1918. When his company was suddenly fired upon by enemy machine guns during an advance and forced to seek shelter, Pvt. AARONSON remained in the open under a continuous shower of machine-gun bullets, caring for eight wounded men, dressing their wounds and securing their evacuation.

"For the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Apremont, France, on the same date, Pvt. AARONSON is awarded an oak-leaf cluster to be worn with the distinguished-service cross: Having become separated from his company and wounded by a bullet which pierced his helmet, he advanced alone on a machine-gun nest across an open field in broad daylight, killed the gunner and captured two of the crew, whom he pressed into the service of carrying wounded."

FOUR LEAVES ON AN AIRMAN'S CROSS

The experiences of Lieutenant Hunter, of the Air Service, as given in the official citations, form most interesting reading:

"FRANK O'D. HUNTER, first lieutenant, Air Service, pilot, 103d Aero Squadron. For extraordinary heroism in action in the region of Ypres, Belgium, June 22, 1918, Lieut. HUNTER, while on patrol, alone attacked two enemy biplanes, destroying one and forcing the other to retire. In the course of the combat he was wounded in the forehead. Despite his injuries he succeeded in returning his damaged plane to his own aerodrome.

"A bronze oak leaf, for extraordinary heroism in action in the region of Champey, France, September 13, 1918. He, accompanied by one other plane, attacked an enemy patrol of six planes. Despite numerical superiority and in a decisive combat, he destroyed one enemy plane and, with the aid of his companion, forced the others within their own lines.

"A bronze oak leaf, for extraordinary heroism in action near Verneville, France, September 17, 1918. Leading a patrol of three planes, he attacked an enemy formation of eight planes. Although outnumbered, they succeeded in bringing down four of the enemy. Lieut. HUNTER accounted for two of these.

"A bronze oak leaf, for extraordinary heroism in action in the region of Liny-devant-Dun, France. While separated from his patrol he observed an allied patrol of seven planes (Breguets) hard pressed by an enemy formation of 10

Photograph by International Film Service

HIS IS A SILVER VICTORY BUTTON

And he bought it by suffering and sacrifice for his country and ours on the fields of France. Each of the 4,500,000 Americans who receives the Victory Medal will also get a Victory Button, to be worn with his civilian attire—a silver button if he has been wounded, otherwise one of bronze.

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planes (Fokker type). He attacked two of the enemy that were harassing a single Breguet and in a decisive fight destroyed one of them. Meanwhile five enemy planes approached and concentrated their fire upon him. Undaunted by their superiority, he attacked and brought down a second plane.

"A bronze oak leaf, for extraordinary heroism in action in the region of Bantheville, France. While on patrol he encountered an enemy formation of six monoplanes. He immediately attacked and destroyed one enemy plane and forced the others to disperse in confusion."

It will be noticed that the expression "oak leaf" is used in this citation instead of "oak-leaf cluster," this because the original design was an oak leaf, but it was subject to such criticism from an artistic standpoint that the present design, which is a true cluster of oak leaves and acorns, was adopted. Many oak leaves were issued; they should all be exchanged for the new clusters.

It must not be inferred from these two citations that awards of the cluster are always given in the same order as the original award. That happened in these particular cases, but it is the exception rather than the rule. The following is a citation for the award of a cluster to the well-known Captain Rickenbacker:

"EDWARD V. RICKENBACKER, captain, 94th Aero Squadron, Air Service. In addition to the distinguished service cross and bronze oak leaf heretofore awarded Capt. RICKENBACKER, which awards were published in General Orders No. 121, War Department, 1918, he is awarded an oak-leaf cluster for the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Billy, France, September 26, 1918: While on voluntary patrol over the lines he attacked seven enemy planes (five type Fokker, protecting two type Halberstadt). Disregarding the odds against him, he dived on them and shot down one of the Fokkers out of control. He then attacked one of the Halberstadts and sent it down also."

This decoration also can be awarded to women, as illustrated by the following:

"By direction of the President, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, the distinguished-service cross was awarded February 27, 1919, to Miss BEATRICE MACDONALD, Reserve nurse, Army Nurse Corps, for extraordinary heroism while on duty with the surgical team at the British Casualty Clearing Station No. 61, British Area, France. During a German night air raid she continued at her post of duty caring for the sick and wounded until seriously wounded by a German bomb, thereby losing one eye."

THE NAVY CROSS

The Navy Cross (No. 22) was authorized by the same law that established the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, and it can be awarded to any one in the naval service who distinguishes himself by extraordinary heroism or by distinguished service not justifying the award of the Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Medal.

The difference between this and the Distinguished Service Cross of the Army should be noted. The Army decoration is given only for heroism in action. The Navy Cross is much broader in scope and, in addition to heroism in action, it includes any other distinguished service, not only in time of war but also in peace, in the theater of hostilities or elsewhere. It is a junior decoration to both the Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Medal.

These three naval decorations cover the whole possible gamut of services which should be rewarded. The Medal of Honor is the appropriate reward for extraordinary valor in action, the Distinguished Service Medal for any other specially distinguished services, and the Navy Cross for any meritorious service, of whatever character, of a lesser degree.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

The Certificate of Merit (No. 5) is our oldest reward for meritorious services, having been established by law March 3, 1847. It is a certificate, formerly signed by the President himself, which was issued to enlisted men only. It was not a decoration until 1905, when a medal was

designed to be worn by the holder of the certificate to indicate possession of it, and in this it differs from all our other decorations, the certificate being the real reward and the medal only the visible evidence thereof.

Any specially meritorious services rendered by an enlisted man made him eligible for this certificate, whether it was an act of gallantry in action not justifying the award of the Medal of Honor or a deed of heroism in time of peace, such as saving life or property from fire, the sea, or floods, at the risk of his life, or for any other services rendered which, in the judgment of the President, deserved a reward. It therefore corresponded very closely to the Navy Cross, except that its issue was confined entirely to enlisted men.

The first Certificate of Merit was awarded to Private John R. Scott, Company B, Second Dragoons, for heroism at the battle of Cerro Gordo, in the Mexican War, and a total of 545 were given for services rendered in the Mexican War. It is a reasonable inference that quite a number of these would have been awarded the Medal of Honor instead of the Certificate had that decoration been in existence at that time. The Navy was never included in this reward.

In July, 1918, Congress abolished the Certificate of Merit and directed that all enlisted men then holding one should exchange it for a Distinguished Service Medal. It is a pity that it should have been found necessary to do away with our oldest reward, one which had been in use for seventy-one years and was associated with the Mexican, Civil, and Spanish Wars, with the Indian Campaigns and the Philippine Insurrection.

AMERICA'S UNIQUE CITATION STARS

Every officer or enlisted man who is cited in orders for gallantry in action, under conditions not warranting the award of a higher decoration, is entitled to wear a silver star, 3/16 inch in diameter, on the ribbon of the medal for the campaign in which the citation was given and on the corresponding service ribbon. (See Victory service ribbon illustration, page 505.) No other nation has anything corresponding to this star, so it is a unique feature in decorations. It was instituted in July, 1918, by act of Congress.

The conditions should be clearly understood. In the first place, the citation must be in orders issued from the headquarters of a force commanded by a general officer of the United States Army; secondly, it must be for gallantry in action; and, finally, it cannot be worn if a Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Medal, or Distinguished Service Cross is given for the same act. These are requirements of law and therefore cannot be disregarded.

No specific award of the star is made; the order citing the individual is itself the award and constitutes all the authority needed for wearing the star, provided the three requisite conditions are fulfilled. There can never be any question regarding the first and third. However, the second condition may require decision.

THE STAR AS AN INDIVIDUAL DECORATION

Many citations have been published in orders praising entire units for gallantry in action; nevertheless, citation stars are not authorized in such cases. The star is an individual decoration and can only be worn for individual services; gallantry on the part of an entire unit is appropriately rewarded by a decoration for the unit as a whole rather than for the individuals composing it.

The citation star is not limited to the World War. It can be worn for suitable citation in any war, on the proper ribbon. Formerly it was not the custom in our country to issue such orders; in fact, at one time the War Department, in an official communication, deprecated the publication of orders in praise of living officers. It was considered perfectly proper in reports, but not in orders which are made public; consequently very few citations in orders were made prior to the European War.

THE VICTORY MEDAL

During the spring of 1918, while hostilities were still at their height, the different allied and associated nations agreed to adopt a medal which would be the same for all, to commemorate the great war.

This plan has two advantages: In the first place, it is symbolical of the union

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and solidarity of purpose which animated the countries fighting against Germany and her allies; secondly, it obviates the necessity of following the practice of exchanging service medals.

In previous wars it had been customary for nations to bestow their war medals on the personnel of their allies who were attached to them, or associated with them, in different campaigns and engagements. The immensity of the operations in this war, the millions of soldiers engaged therein, and the intermingling of large units under one command, all pointed to the impossibility of such a procedure in this instance. But by the adoption of a medal, the same for all, it would be unnecessary, since no matter in what army a man served the medals would be alike.

VICTORY MEDALS WILL DIFFER; RIBBON TO BE IDENTICAL

In order to carry this plan into execution, an interallied commission met in Paris after the armistice. This commission found that it was impracticable to adhere strictly to the original plan to have the medal identical for all, as it would have required the submission of designs from artists of all the nations involved, with a critical examination by a special commission of artists in order to select the most appropriate and most artistic, and there was not sufficient time to go into such detail. The armies were being demobilized and the soldiers had no desire to wait for years before receiving their medals; so it was decided to have an identical ribbon, but allow each country to design its own medal according to general specifications which were drawn up by the commission.

In this way the medals, while not identical, will follow the same general design, and the artists of each country will have the opportunity of executing the medals for their own soldiers. The competition is keen, as every nation is desirous of having the most artistic production, and the result should be a collection of great beauty.

The name of this medal in all countries, as determined by this commission, is the Victory Medal. The ribbon is a double rainbow, having the red in the center and with a white thread on each edge. It symbolizes the dawn of a new era of calm after the storm. It was developed in France under the immediate direction of the commission, and when a satisfactory ribbon was produced a piece was sent to each of the allied countries as a standard sample.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ALL VICTORY MEDALS

The specifications of the medal (see illustration, page 464) are as follows:

To be bronze, 36 mm. (1.4 inches) in diameter, and suspended from the ribbon by a ring, the same as most of our medals. On the obverse a winged Victory, standing, full length and full face. On the reverse the inscription "The Great War for Civilization," in the language of the country concerned, and either the names or the arms of the allied and associated nations.

By the terms of the interallied agreement, this medal will be awarded only to combatants. It is not for general distribution to all who participated in war work. In France, for example, almost every male was mobilized as a soldier, but great numbers did no real military work, being utilized in the manufacture of munitions, in agricultural pursuits, on the railroads, and other similar service which was essential to carry on the war, but which could not be considered as military. The medal cannot be awarded to them, although they were technically members of the French Army.

We had no corresponding class in our Army and Navy; therefore our Victory Medal will be given to all the members of those two services who served on active duty during the war; they are all considered combatants in this connection. This consideration also decided the question as to which of the nations should appear on the reverse of the medal. Under the specifications, as already set forth, it would have been permissible to have included all those that declared war against Germany, or even all those who suspended diplomatic relations, but a number of these did not actually participate in the fighting and therefore had no combatants. As a result, it has been decided that the only nations to be represented on the reverse of the medal will be those which actually took part in hostile oper-

ations by sending troops or ships to the theater of war.

The following is a list of such nations, arranged in the order of their entry into the War: Serbia, Russia, France, Belgium, Great Britain, Montenegro, Japan, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Greece, United States, China, and Brazil.

As already narrated earlier in this article, a system of clasps was adopted for this medal, and to designate the possession of a battle clasp a small bronze star is worn on the service ribbon. (See service ribbon illustration, page 505.) This is a new departure in decorations. The British have used clasps for more than a hundred years, but they have never indicated them on the service ribbon. A man may have a dozen with his medal or none, the service ribbon is the same; so this wearing of small bronze stars on our service ribbon to denote the possession of battle clasps is an innovation. As the medal itself is seldom worn, while the service ribbon is worn frequently, it gives more credit for services performed.

In accordance with the general principle that senior decorations are to the right, silver citation stars should be worn to the right of bronze stars on the service ribbon.

HOW SHOULDER INSIGNIA CAME ABOUT. (SEE NUMBERS 39 TO 119, INCLUSIVE)

In the summer of 1918 the War Department received a communication from the commanding general, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, reporting that all members of the Eighty-first Division, at that time going through the port on their way to France, were wearing a "wildcat" in cloth on the arm, and requesting information regarding the authority for this device.

At that time troops were moving rapidly, more than 300,000 a month, which is an average of less than three days for a division, and by the time the answer came from the War Department to the effect that no authority existed for the "wildcat" the entire division had departed.

On arrival of this division in France difficulties were at once encountered. The existence of the device was reported to General Headquarters and the Commanding General was directed to remove the insignia. He protested, saying that by its silence the War Department had tacitly authorized it; that it was most desirable, in order that the officers might readily know the men of the division; and, finally, that it was highly prized by the personnel and therefore was a great help toward maintaining and improving the morale of the command.

HELPED MEN TO REASSEMBLE

It so happened that General Headquarters had been studying the question of the identification of units in battle. Experience had shown that some method was necessary for quickly reassembling troops after an offensive. Organizations became confused, and after an advance they are almost inextricably mixed. To reassemble under their own officers rapidly is an important point.

The British had adopted the system of cloth insignia, placed usually on the back just below the collar, the designs being of different shapes and colors, so arranged that the men would assemble under the nearest officer having insignia like their own. In this way the desired reorganization was rapidly effected.

The "wildcat" of the Eighty-first Division seemed to offer a solution of the problem, and as a result it was authorized and the commanding generals of all combat divisions in France were at once directed to select insignia for their divisions. This was later extended to include all the different organizations of the A. E. F., on account of the effect it had on the morale of the troops.

Inasmuch as these insignia were considered purely for use at the front, they were confined entirely to the A. E. F. The War Department did not adopt any except for the oversea couriers who plied between Washington and General Headquarters. Consequently, only organizations which were in France have been granted permission to wear shoulder insignia. The divisions numbered from nine to twenty, inclusive, never left the United States, although several of them selected insignia which would undoubtedly have been approved upon arrival overseas. Illustrations of these (Nos. 50 to 56, inclusive) are here given, but it should be borne in mind that they have never been officially authorized.

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AMERICAN DECORATIONS AND INSIGNIA OF HONOR AND SERVICE

THE following paragraphs epitomize the history of each of the medals, decorations, ribbons, and organization shoulder insignia authorized by the United States Government to be worn by its uniformed forces and by civilians who have been honored for signal services rendered to their country. The number preceding each paragraph refers to the companion number under the accompanying illustrations in color.

ARMY MEDALS

1. MEDAL OF HONOR.—This, the highest decoration awarded by our Government, can be given to any officer or enlisted man who shall "in action involving actual conflict with an enemy distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity, at the risk of his life, above and beyond the call of duty." It was first authorized by act of Congress in 1861 and is presented "in the name of Congress"; hence the frequent allusion to it as the "Congressional Medal." It is worn suspended from a ribbon passed around the neck, under the collar. Prior to the World War, 2,631 had been awarded since the establishment of the decoration; during the war 79 have been bestowed.

Originally the Army had the same design (No. 6) as the Navy (see No. 25). In 1904 the Army adopted the present design, which bears the head of Minerva, the Goddess of War. On the reverse of the bar is the inscription "The Congress to" and on the reverse of the medal the rank, name, and organization of the recipient and the place and date of the act for which the medal is awarded. The original ribbon consisted of thirteen vertical stripes of red and white with a narrow band of blue across the top. This was changed in the early seventies and again in 1904, when the new design was adopted. (For further particulars see preceding article.)

2. MEDAL OF HONOR ROSETTE is worn on civilian clothes to denote possession of the Medal of Honor, by both Army and Navy holders. It is of silk ribbon, light blue, with white stars, like the ribbon of the Medal.

3. VICTORY BUTTONS.—These are for wear in the lapel of civilian clothes to denote the possession of the Victory Medal and are to be awarded under the same conditions as the medal. A silver button is given to men who were wounded in action; all others have one in bronze. It was designed by the sculptor, Mr. A. A. Weinman, of New York City, under the supervision of the Commission of Fine Arts, and applies to Army, Navy, and Marines.

4. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.—This decoration was instituted by Executive Order in January, 1918, and confirmed by Congress in the following July and was designed by Captain Aymar Embury, Engineer Reserve Corps, from sketches by Col. J. R. M. Taylor. The first few struck had the arms of the cross heavily decorated with oak leaves, but these were recalled and all subsequent crosses were plain, as shown in the illustration. This is awarded for individual acts of extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy not warranting the award of a Medal of Honor. More than 5,000 have been awarded. (For further particulars see preceding article.)

5. THE CERTIFICATE OF MERIT BADGE was authorized in 1905, to denote the possession of a Certificate of Merit. It has now been abolished by act of Congress, all holders of it exchanging it for a Distinguished Service Medal. It was awarded only to enlisted men for meritorious services rendered. (For further particulars see preceding article.)

6. OLD MEDAL OF HONOR.—(See No. 1 and No. 25.)

7. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL.—This decoration was established by Executive Order in January, 1918, and confirmed by Congress in the following July. It is awarded for specially meritorious services in a position of great responsibility. Like the Distinguished Service Cross (No. 4), it was designed by Captain Aymar Embury, Engineer Reserve Corps, and the plaster model from which the die was made was the work of Corporal Gaetano Cecere, Company B, Fortieth Engineers. About 600 have been awarded. (For further particulars see preceding article.)

8. THE PORTO RICAN OCCUPATION MEDAL was awarded to all who served in the Army of Occupation in Porto Rico, between the cessation of hostilities, on August 13, and the signing of the Treaty of Peace with Spain, December 10, 1898, by the terms of which treaty Porto Rico became a possession of the United States. The design is the same as that of the Spanish Campaign Medal, with an appropriate change of inscription, and the colors of the ribbon are the reverse of those of the Cuban Occupation ribbon.

9. THE CIVIL WAR MEDAL was awarded for service rendered in the Army during the Civil War. The head of Lincoln is on the obverse, and the inscription records one of his famous sayings, "With malice toward none, with charity for all." On the reverse is a wreath inclosing the inscription, "The Civil War, 1861-1865." The significance of the blue and gray ribbon needs no explanation.

10. THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL commemorates the various campaigns against Indian tribes since 1865. The list of these is long and they occurred all over the western portion of the country. The last for which the medal was given was the expedition against

the Chippewas, in northern Minnesota, in October, 1898. On the obverse is a mounted Indian. The reverse shows an eagle on a trophy of arms and flags, above the words "For service." The inscription "United States Army" appears around the upper half, with thirteen stars round the lower edge.

This reverse is used for the majority of the Army service medals; the exceptions will be mentioned. The original ribbon was all red, suggestive of the Indian, but when our troops began to appear in France, in the summer of 1917, it was found that the French mistook it for the ribbon of the Legion of Honor; not only was the color the same, but it was also worn to the right of all others (the same as a Frenchman wears the Legion of Honor), except the very few who also had the Medal of Honor. As we did not wish to sail under false pretenses, the two black stripes were added.

11. The Spanish Campaign Medal was awarded to officers and men who served in the theater of operations during the Spanish War. In Cuba this required service prior to the surrender of General Toral, on July 17; in Porto Rico, prior to August 13, the date of the surrender of Ponce; and in the Philippines, prior to August 16, when the Spaniards surrendered Manila. The castle on the obverse is similar to that on the Spanish coat of arms. The first ribbon was yellow and red, the Spanish colors, and the arrangement was the same as on the Spanish merchant flag. In 1913, out of deference to the sensibilities of a now friendly country, the red stripes were changed to blue.

12. The Cuban Occupation Medal commemorates the military occupation of that island, which commenced with the surrender of the Spanish forces at Santiago and terminated on May 20, 1902, when our troops evacuated, leaving the new Cuban Government in control. It was given to all who served in the Army of Occupation during that period. On the obverse is the coat of arms of the Cuban Republic.

13. The Philippine Campaign Medal was given for services rendered in the Philippine Islands during the insurrection, which commenced on February 4, 1899, and lasted officially until the military government was superseded by a civil government, July 4, 1902. In the southern islands hostilities continued for a longer time and eligibility for the medal in that vicinity extends to the end of 1904. In addition, those who took part in the Moro campaign in Jolo and Mindanao in 1905, in the engagement on Mt. Bud-Dajo in 1906, and the Bagsak Campaign in Jolo of 1913 (commanded by General Pershing) are also entitled to this medal. On the obverse is a coconut palm, representing the tropical character of the Philippines, with a Roman lamp on one side, symbolical of the enlightenment of the islands under American rule, and the scales of justice on the other side, indicating the nature of that rule.

14. The Philippine Congressional Medal was established by Act of Congress in 1906 to reward those officers and men stationed in the Philippine Islands who had volunteered for the War with Spain and were therefore entitled by law to their discharge when the Treaty of Peace with Spain was ratified, on April 11, 1899, but who nevertheless voluntarily remained in the service to help suppress the insurrection in the islands. On the obverse is a color sergeant carrying the American flag, with a color guard of two soldiers. On the reverse is the inscription "For Patriotism, Fortitude and Loyalty," within a wreath composed of a pine branch on one side and a palm branch on the other.

15. The Spanish War Service Medal was given to all officers and men who served ninety days in the war with Spain and who were not eligible to receive the campaign medal for that war. This medal recognizes the fact that the entire personnel of the Army contributed to the success of that war, whether they served with the expeditionary forces or in the service of supply at home. The obverse was designed by Col. J. R. M. Taylor, U. S. A., retired, and shows a sheathed Roman sword hanging on a tablet bearing the inscription "For Service in the Spanish War." The sheathed sword symbolizes the fact that the wearer, although in the Army, did not participate in the actual fighting.

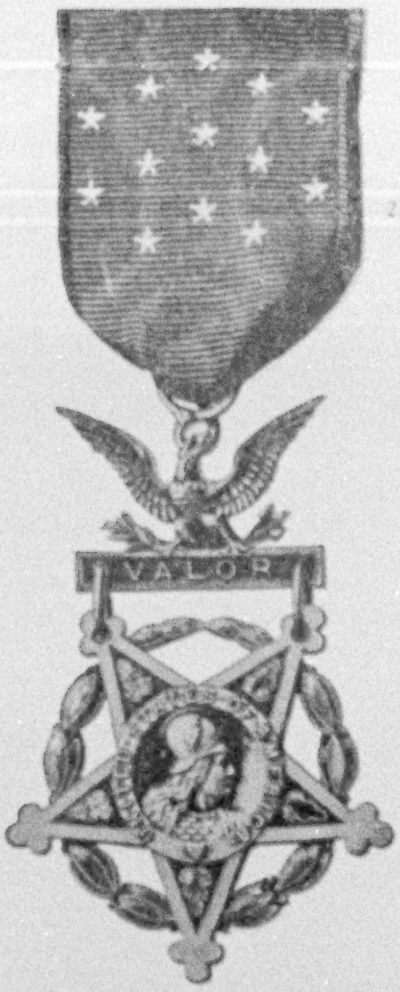
The reverse was designed by the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle and shows the American eagle surrounded by a wreath and with a scroll below, left blank for the name of the recipient. The ribbon is green with yellow stripes, the arrangement being the same as on the ribbon of the Spanish Campaign Medal.

16. The Cuban Pacification Medal commemorates the military occupation of Cuba, between 1906 and 1909, and was awarded to all officers and men who formed part of the forces in the island during that period. This occupation was undertaken for the purpose of pacifying Cuba and aiding in the establishment of a stable government. The obverse has the arms of Cuba with two American soldiers at parade rest as supporters. The ribbon is the Army olive drab with our national colors in narrow stripes at each edge.

17. The China Relief Expedition Medal commemorates the international expedition which marched to Peking to relieve the legations during the Boxer trouble of 1900, and was awarded to all officers and men who took part therein. On the obverse is the Imperial Chinese five-toed dragon. The ribbon is yellow, the color of the Manchu dynasty then on the Chinese throne, with narrow blue edges.

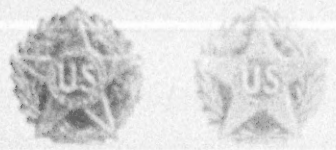
18. The Mexican Border Medal was given to all members of the National Guard who served on the Mexican border during the years 1916-17, and to members of the Regular Army who served in the Mexican border patrol during the same years, prior to April 6, 1917. Any service in the Army after that date is covered by the Victory Medal. It is not given to one who has the Mexican Service Medal. It will be noted that to be eligible for this medal a regular must have been actually a member of the border patrol; merely to have been stationed on the border is not sufficient.

XUM



1. MEDAL OF HONOR

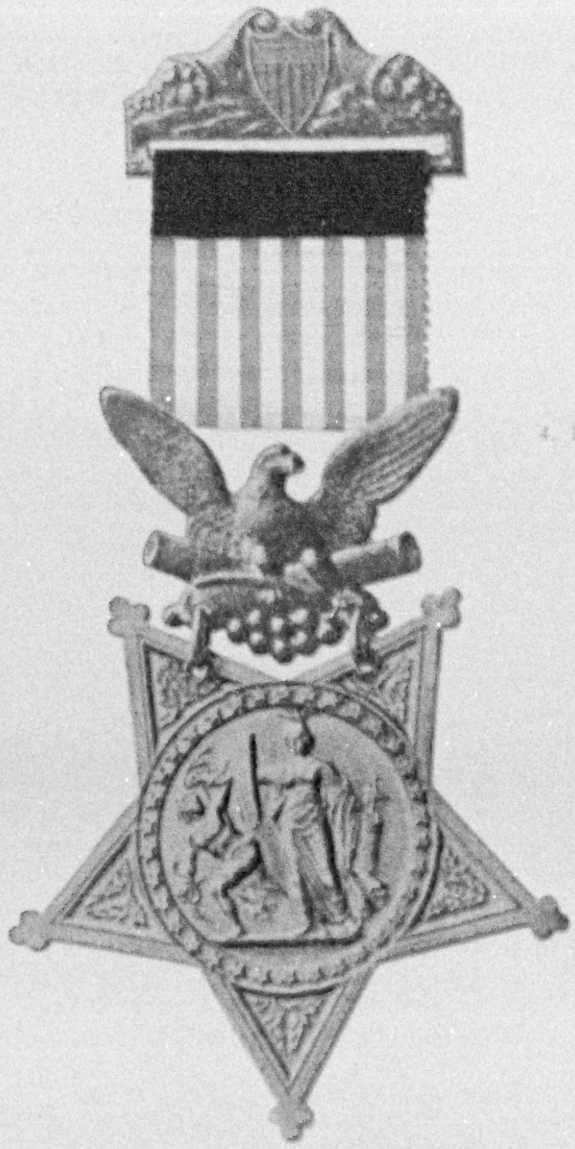
2. MEDAL OF HONOR ROSETTE



3. VICTORY BUTTONS

4. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

5. CERTIFICATE OF MERIT



6. OLD MEDAL OF HONOR

7. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

8. PORTO RICO OCCUPATION

9. CIVIL WAR

10. INDIAN CAMPAIGN

11. SPANISH CAMPAIGN

MEDALS OF MERIT AND SERVICE—UNITED STATES ARMY

12. CUBAN OCCUPATION

13. PHILIPPINE OCCUPATION

14. CONGRESSIONAL PHILIPPINE

15. SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

16. CUBAN PACIFICATION

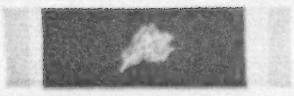
17. CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION

18. MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

19. MEXICAN CAMPAIGN

20. LIFE SAVING 1ST CLASS

21. LIFE SAVING 2D CLASS



No more than one medal of honor, distinguished service cross, or distinguished service medal shall be issued to any one person. For (or each succeeding deed or act sufficient to justify the award of a cross or a medal, a bronze oak leaf cluster will be worn in lieu of another cross or medal).

For each citation for gallantry in action published in orders from headquarters of a force commanded by a general, but warranting the issue of a cross or medal, a silver star will be worn on the ribbon.

A Bronze star will be placed on the Victory Ribbon for each battle clasp the wearer has received.

A bronze numeral will be placed on the Expeditionary Ribbon of the Marine Corps to denote the number of expeditions participated in by the wearer.

MEDALS OF MERIT AND SERVICE—UNITED STATES ARMY

XUM

This medal bears the same relation to the Mexican Service Medal that the Spanish War Medal bears to the Spanish Campaign Medal, having been given to those who were ready and who were engaged in work aiding the furtherance of our policy, but who did not succeed in participating in any actual engagements; so the sheathed sword is again appropriate, and the medal is exactly the same as the Spanish War Medal, except that the inscription substitutes "Mexican Border" for "Spanish War." The colors of the ribbon are also the same, green and yellow, but the arrangement in this case is suggestive of the Mexican flag with its three stripes of equal width.

19. THE MEXICAN SERVICE MEDAL was awarded to all officers and men who took part in the Vera Cruz Expedition of 1914; in the punitive expedition under General Pershing in 1916-17; in the other authorized expeditions into Mexico which occurred about the same time; and in the various engagements along the border since 1911 in which there were casualties among the American forces.

The last incident for which this medal is authorized was the expedition under General Erwin, which entered Mexico at Juarez in June, 1919. This medal was designed by Col. J. R. M. Taylor, U. S. A. On the obverse is a Mexican yucca plant in bloom, with mountains in the background. The green edges of the ribbon suggest Mexico, the national colors of that country being green, white and red.

20 and 21. LIFE-SAVING MEDALS.—These are bestowed by the Treasury Department, under authority of an act of Congress of 1874, on persons who at the risk of their own lives save persons from drowning within the United States waters or from an American vessel. They can be awarded either to civilians or to members of the military and naval forces. There are two of these medals—one in gold suspended from a red ribbon, the other in silver with a blue ribbon. These medals are worn on the Army uniform on occasions of ceremony, but no service ribbons are permitted.

NAVY MEDALS

22. THE NAVY CROSS is a personal decoration established by Congress in February, 1919, and can be awarded to any one in the naval service who distinguishes himself by extraordinary heroism or other distinguished service not justifying the award of the Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Medal. It was designed by the sculptor, Mr. J. E. Fraser, of New York City.

23. THE NEW MEDAL OF HONOR has just been approved by the Navy Department, to take the place of the old one which dated from the Civil War. It is of solid gold and was designed by Tiffany & Company, of New York City. Prior to this war about 750 Navy Medals of Honor had been awarded.

24. THE NAVY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL is a decoration and can be given to any one serving with the Navy "who shall distinguish himself by specially meritorious services in a duty of great responsibility." It was established by act of Congress in February, 1919. It was designed by the jewelry firm of Whitehead & Hoag and is suspended from a ribbon in the Navy colors, blue and gold.

25. THE OLD NAVAL MEDAL OF HONOR.—(For the conditions under which this was awarded see preceding article.) This design is the original one and dates from the time of the Civil War. The central medallion represents Minerva warding off Discord. The same design was also in use during the Civil War by the Army (see No. 6), with the exception that the anchor was replaced by a trophy of arms surmounted by an eagle. Originally the ribbon for this medal had thirteen vertical stripes of red and white with a narrow band of blue across the top (No. 6). The present ribbon (see No. 23) was adopted by the Navy in 1913.

26. THE CIVIL WAR MEDAL was awarded for service in the Navy or Marine Corps during the Civil War. The obverse shows the famous battle between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. The ribbon is the same as for the Army.

27. THE MARINE CORPS GOOD CONDUCT BADGE is given to any enlisted man of the Marine Corps who has served one full enlistment of four years with marked attention to his duties and is recommended by his commanding officer for obedience, sobriety, industry, courage, neatness, and proficiency. Having received one such badge and on any subsequent recommendation at the end of a four years' term of service, he is given a bar to be worn on the ribbon of the badge. The obverse bears a ship's anchor and chain, and in the center a marine standing at the breech of a rapid-fire gun, and on a scroll the motto of the Marine Corps, "Semper Fidelis." The reverse has the inscription "Fidelity - Zeal - Obedience" in a circle inclosing the name of the recipient, the date of his enlistment, and the name of the ship on which he served.

28. THE MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL was awarded to the personnel of the Navy or Marine Corps who rendered particularly hazardous or meritorious service during the Spanish War. It was authorized by act of Congress in 1901 and was given to the crew of the *Merrimac* for their attempt to block the harbor of Santiago; to the naval officers who reconnoitered Santiago from the land side to ascertain the whereabouts of Cervera's fleet; to the crews of the ships which cut cables under fire and to the boats' crews which saved the lives of sailors from the sinking Spanish ships at the battle of Santiago. On the reverse is placed the name and rank of the recipient and the event and date for which awarded.

29. THE NAVY GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL is given to enlisted men of the Navy under the same conditions as the Good Conduct Medal for the Marine Corps. The obverse shows the old frigate *Constitution*, launched in 1797. The reverse is the same as the Marine Corps badge.

30. THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR MEDAL was awarded to all officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who served afloat in the theater of active naval operations, or on shore in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, or Guam between May 1, 1898, and August 16, 1898.

The obverse shows Morro Castle, at the entrance to Havana Harbor.

The reverse of most of the Navy and Marine Corps medals is an eagle standing on a foul anchor and directly below the words "For service"; above appears "United States Navy" or "United States Marine Corps," as the case may be; in the lower part is a wreath of laurel and oak. The ribbon is the same as for the Army medal.

31. THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN MEDAL was given for duty on naval vessels or on shore in the Philippine Islands between February 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902, the period of the military occupation; or on shore in the Department of Mindanao, co-operating with the Army, between February 4, 1899, and December 31, 1904. The obverse shows an old gate in the city wall of Manila. The ribbon is the same as that used by the Army.

32. THE MEDAL FOR NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS IN THE WEST INDIES, 1898, popularly known as the "Sampson Medal," was authorized by act of Congress March 3, 1901, and was awarded to all officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in any of the naval engagements in the West Indies between May 6, 1898, and August 14, 1898. The medal is provided with bronze bars above the ribbon bearing the names of the ships on which the recipient served. On the obverse is a bust of Admiral Sampson and on the reverse a group of figures on the deck of a ship, the central figure being an officer, another a sailor firing a rapid-fire gun, and the third a marine with a rifle in his hand; below is the name of the engagement.

33. THE CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION MEDAL was awarded to officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who took part in this expedition between May 24, 1900, and May 27, 1901. The obverse shows the *Chienmen*, the main gate to the walled city of Peking, with an imperial Chinese dragon below. The ribbon is the same as in the Army.

34. THE MANILA BAY MEDAL, commonly known as the "Dewey Medal," was authorized by act of Congress approved June 3, 1898, to commemorate the victory of Manila, and was awarded to all officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who took part in that battle of May 1, 1898. It was designed by the sculptor, Mr. Daniel C. French, and on the obverse is the bust of Admiral Dewey. The reverse shows a seaman sitting on a naval gun and grasping the staff of a flag draped across his lap; below is stamped the name of the ship on which the recipient served in the battle. This medal is unique in that it is suspended from a bar by a link and the ribbon merely hangs behind the medal and is not in any way connected with the suspension thereof. The bar shows an American eagle with its wings spread over the sea, a sword hilt to the right and an olive branch on the left. The ribbon is in the Navy colors, blue and gold.

35. THE CUBAN PACIFICATION MEDAL was awarded to officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who formed part of the expeditionary force sent to Cuba in 1906. The obverse shows Columbia presenting an olive branch to Cuba, the Dove of Peace hovering above. The same ribbon as the Army medal is used.

36. THE NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL commemorates the naval expedition, consisting mostly of marines, which went to the aid of the Government of Nicaragua in 1912. A short but sharp campaign ensued in which the revolutionary forces were defeated, order was restored, and our troops withdrawn. It was awarded to all officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who took part in the expedition between August 28, 1912, and November 2, 1912. The obverse shows the Nicaraguan volcano, Mt. Momotombo, rising from Lake Managua behind a tropical forest.

37. THE HAITIAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL commemorates an expedition to Haiti in 1915, similar to the Nicaraguan Expedition (see No. 36). A detachment of marines has remained on the island ever since to insure the preservation of order, but the medal was awarded only to the members of the joint naval and marine expedition which conducted the active campaign between July 9 and December 6, 1915. The obverse represents a view from the sea of the mountains of Cape Haitien, with the sea in the foreground. The colors of the ribbon are red and blue, the same as the national colors of Haiti.

38. THE MEXICAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL was given to officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who served at Vera Cruz on April 21, 22, or 23, 1914, when the Navy landed and occupied that city; also to all who served on shipboard off the Mexican coast between April 21 and November 26, 1914, or between March 14, 1916, and February 7, 1917; also to any who were actually present and participated in an engagement between armed forces of the United States and Mexico between April 12, 1911, and February 7, 1917. The obverse shows the old castle of San Juan de Ulloa in the harbor of Vera Cruz. The ribbon is the same as for the Army medal.

THE EXPEDITIONARY RIBBON, MARINE CORPS (see illustration under No. 21, Life Saving Medal, second class), shows participation in one or more of the numerous expeditions to foreign countries undertaken by detachments of Marines, and for which no campaign medal is awarded. Sixteen expeditions are thus commemorated between 1902 and 1917—nine to Panama, two each to Cuba and Nicaragua, and one each to China, Abyssinia, and Korea. This list is a good illustration of the diverse employment of the Marine Corps. There is no medal, only a service ribbon in the colors of the Marine Corps. The number of the expeditions in which the wearer participated is shown by a bronze numeral in the center of the ribbon, a unique feature in decorations.

THE VICTORY MEDAL

THE VICTORY MEDAL (see illustration, page 464) is to commemorate the recent war with Germany and is awarded to all officers, enlisted men, field clerks, and nurses who served in Army, Navy, or Marine Corps between April 6, 1917, the date of the declaration of war against Germany, and November 11, 1918, the date of

22. NAVY CROSS

23. MEDAL OF HONOR

24. DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL

25. OLD MEDAL OF HONOR

MEDAL OF HONOR ROSETTE

26. CIVIL WAR

VICTORY BUTTON

27. U. S. MARINE CORPS GOOD CONDUCT

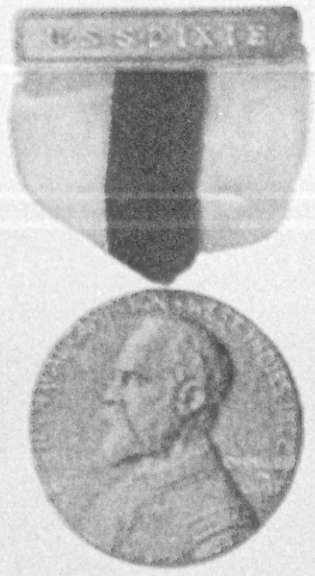
28. MERITORIOUS SERVICE

29. GOOD CONDUCT NAVY

MEDALS OF MERIT AND SERVICE—UNITED STATES NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

30. SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

31. PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN



32. SAMPSON MEDAL

33. CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION

34. DEWEY MEDAL

35. CUBAN PACIFICATION

36. NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN

37. HAITIAN CAMPAIGN

38. MEXICAN CAMPAIGN

MEDALS OF MERIT AND SERVICE—UNITED STATES NAVY

XUM

the armistice. It is also given to those who served in Russia or Siberia during 1919 and who joined the service subsequent to November 11, 1918.

Conscientious objectors who refused to accept military service and the men who were rejected at camps before doing military duty rendered no military services and therefore will not be given the medal. Members of the Y. M. C. A. and other welfare societies are also not eligible for it, as they were neither soldiers nor sailors and cannot be classed as combatants.

The medal was designed by Mr. J. E. Fraser, of New York City, under the direction of the Commission of Fine Arts. The obverse shows a winged Victory. On the reverse is a list of the nations which participated in the actual fighting. To show participation in hostilities clasps are awarded for the following:

Cambrai—between May 12 and December 4, 1917 (2,500 clasps is the estimated number to be awarded).
Somme Defensive—between March 21 and April 6, 1918 (2,200 clasps).
Lys—between April 9 and April 27, 1918 (500 clasps).
Aisne—between May 27 and June 5, 1918 (27,500 clasps).
Montdidier-Noyon—between June 9 and June 13, 1918 (27,000 clasps).
Champagne-Marne—between July 15 and July 18, 1918 (85,000 clasps).
Aisne-Marne—between July 18 and August 6, 1918 (270,000 clasps).
Somme Offensive—between August 8 and November 11, 1918 (54,000 clasps).
Oise-Aisne—between August 18 and November 11, 1918 (85,000 clasps).
Ypres-Lys—between August 19 and November 11, 1918 (108,000 clasps).
St. Mihiel—between September 12 and September 16, 1918 (550,000 clasps).
Meuse-Argonne—between September 26 and November 11, 1918 (1,200,000 clasps).
Vittorio-Veneto—between October 24 and November 4, 1918 (1,200 clasps).

In addition, there is the Defensive Sector Clasp, which is given for any occupation of a defensive sector or for participation in any engagement in France, Italy, Russia, or Siberia not enumerated above, but only one Defensive Sector clasp is given to any one individual.

These clasps are called battle clasps, and for each one a small bronze star is worn on the service ribbon. (See illustration under No. 20, Life Saving Medal, first class.) In addition, there are five service clasps which are not given to those who are entitled to a battle clasp, and no stars are worn for them on the service ribbon. They are:

France.—For any service in France between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.
Italy.—For any service in Italy between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918.
England.—For any service in England between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918. (With the additional proviso that this clasp will only be given to those who served in England and nowhere else overseas.)
Siberia.—For any service in Siberia since April 6, 1917.
Russia.—For any service in Russia since April 6, 1917.

Crews of transports receive one of these clasps, depending on the country to which they sailed.

The Navy has sixteen clasps, but only one is given to any one person. A bronze star is worn on the service ribbon to indicate possession of a clasp. Naval forces that served with the Army receive the Army clasps and stars to which their services entitle them. (For further particulars see preceding article.) The Navy clasps are:

Transport.—On transport duty in North Atlantic.
Escort.—On escort duty in North Atlantic.
Armed Guard.—On armed guard duty in North Atlantic.
Grand Fleet.—Between December 9, 1917, and November 11, 1918.
Patrol.—In European waters prior to May 25, 1918 (the date of the appearance of German submarines off American coast), anywhere in North Atlantic after May 25.
Submarine.—Same conditions as Patrol.
Destroyer.—Same conditions as Patrol.
Aviation.—Same conditions as Patrol.
Naval Battery.—Between July 10 and November 11, 1918.
White Sea.—Service on vessel making a White Sea port.
Asiatic.—Service on vessel making Asiatic port.
Mine Laying.—Between May 26 and November 11, 1918.
Mine Sweeping.—
Salvage.—
Atlantic Fleet.—Between May 25 and November 11, 1918.
Overseas.—On shore in Europe.

ORGANIZATION SHOULDER INSIGNIA

39. The First Army was organized for the St. Mihiel offensive, under command of General Pershing himself. It then consisted of the First, Fourth, and Fifth Corps, with the Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Eightieth, and Ninety-first Divisions in reserve. The object was attained without putting any of the reserve divisions in the line.

Later the First Army was commanded by Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, and at the commencement of the Meuse-Argonne drive consisted of the First, Third, and Fifth Corps, with the First, Twenty-ninth, and Eighty-second Divisions in reserve.

In the lower part of the insignia are devices to represent different arms of the service: a red and white patch for army artillery; red castle for the army engineers; red, white, and blue cocarde for the air service of the army, etc.

In the reorganization after the armistice the First Army consisted of the First, Fifth, and Eighth Corps and immediately began preparations to leave France for the United States.

40. The Second Army was organized on October 10, during the Meuse-Argonne operation, and operated between the Moselle and the Meuse, under Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard, during the remainder of the fighting.

The colors of the insignia come from the standard colors of an army headquarters used by both French and Americans, a flag of red and white (the red being the upper half) to mark the headquarters of the army, and a small piece of ribbon, similarly colored, worn on the front of the coat by staff officers of a French army.

In the reorganization after the armistice the Second Army consisted of the Sixth and Ninth Corps, and was stationed around Metz, Toul, and St. Mihiel, engaged in salvage work.

41. The Third Army was formed after the armistice, under command of Maj. Gen. J. T. Dickman, to advance into Germany and occupy the bridgehead at Coblenz. It consisted of the Third, Fourth, and Seventh Corps. The insignia, an "A" inside an "O," stands for Army of Occupation.

42. The First Division was the first in France, its headquarters arriving there June 27, 1917, and it was the last complete division to return, in September, 1919. It was the first at the front, the first to fire at the enemy, the first to attack, the first to make a raid, the first to suffer casualties and the first to inflict casualties, and, finally, the first to be cited in general orders.

It was in the Sommerville sector, southeast of Nancy, October 21 to November 20, 1917; Ansauville sector January 15 to April 3, 1918; Cantigny sector and the Battle of Cantigny April 25 to July 7; the Marne offensive July 18 to 24; Saizerais sector August 7 to 21; St. Mihiel operation September 12 and 13; Meuse-Argonne offensive October 1 to 12; operation against Mouzon and Sedan November 5 to 7; march on Coblenz November 17 to December 14.

In all, this division passed 93 days in active sectors and 127 in so-called quiet sectors; but the word "quiet" is merely relative, because, no matter how peaceful it may have been before, when occupied by American troops the enemy had no rest, and for their own protection the Germans were obliged to reciprocate the attentions they received.

This division captured 6,469 prisoners and advanced 51 kilometers against resistance, with a casualty list of 4,411 battle deaths and 17,291 wounded.

43. The insignia of the Second Division was evolved by a truck driver, according to report. He painted the device on the side of his truck and it was selected as the insignia for the division.

The color of the background on which the star is placed shows the battalion or independent company in the regiment, according to the following schedule: Black, Headquarters Company; green, Supply Company; purple, Machine Gun Company; red, First Battalion; yellow, Second Battalion; and blue, Third Battalion.

The shape of the background showed the regiment, as follows: Ninth Infantry, pentagon; Twenty-third Infantry, circle; Fifth Marines, square; Sixth Marines, diamond; Twelfth Field Artillery, horizontal oblong; Fifteenth Field Artillery, vertical oblong; Seventeenth Field Artillery, projectile; and Second Engineers, castle.

This division was organized in France from troops sent over separately. Its headquarters was established October 26, 1917, and training as a division began at once.

It was in the Verdun and Toul sectors March 15 to 24, 1918; Château-Thierry sector May 31 to July 9, with almost continuous heavy fighting, including the famous Belleau Wood operation; Marne offensive July 18 to 20; Marbache sector August 9 to 24; St. Mihiel sector, including the offensive operation there, September 9 to 16; Blanc Mont sector and offensive in Champagne, September 28 to October 27; Meuse-Argonne offensive October 30 to November 11.

The division passed 66 days in active sectors and 71 in quiet; it advanced 60 kilometers against resistance, lost 4,478 killed and 17,752 wounded, and captured 12,026 of the enemy.

The Second led all our divisions in the number of Distinguished Service crosses awarded, 661 being the last official report, but it is undoubtedly greater now.

44. The Third Division was organized in November, 1917, at Camp Greene, North Carolina, and went to France in April, 1918; was in the Château-Thierry sector May 31 to July 29, stopping the German attack of July 15 to 18, the last of the enemy offensives. Its conduct on that occasion earned for it the title of the "Marne Division."

It was in the St. Mihiel sector September 10 to 11, Meuse-Argonne offensive September 30 to October 27, and marched on the Rhine November 14.

The Third was never stationed in a quiet sector, but was 86 days in active sectors—more than any other division with the exception of the First. It advanced 41 kilometers against resistance, captured 2,240 prisoners, and lost 3,177 killed and 12,940 wounded, being exceeded in its casualty list by the First and Second Divisions only.

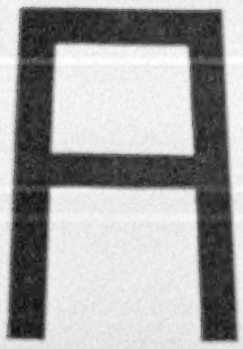
The three white stripes of its insignia are symbolical of the three major operations in which the division participated—the Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. The blue field symbolizes the loyalty of those who placed their lives on the altar of self-sacrifice in defense of the American ideals of liberty and democracy.

45. The Fourth Division, like the Third, was organized in December, 1917, at Camp Greene, North Carolina. It went to France in May, 1918; from July 18 to 21 it operated with the Sixth French Army in the offensive near Norroy and Hautevesnes; August 3 to 12 it operated in the Vesle sector; Toul sector, September 7 to 15; Meuse-Argonne, September 25 to October 19. March on Coblenz November 20.

It captured 2,756 prisoners; advanced 24½ kilometers against resistance; spent 7 days in a quiet sector and 38 in active, and lost 2,611 killed and 9,893 wounded. Four ivy leaves, representing the number of the division, constitute the insignia.

46. The Fifth Division was organized in November, 1917, at Camp Logan, Texas, and went to France at the beginning of May, 1918. It served in the Colmar sector June 15 to July 16; St. Dié sector July 16 to August 23; St.

XUM



FIRST ARMY
(39)

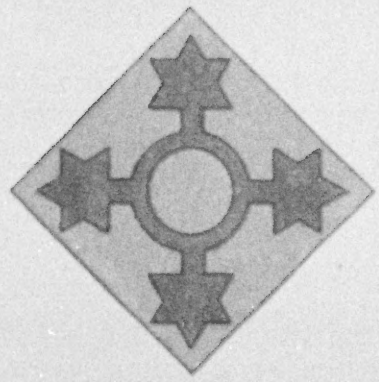
SECOND ARMY
(40)

THIRD ARMY
(41)

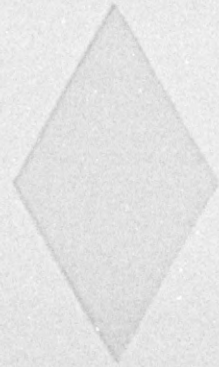
1ST DIVISION
(42)

2D DIVISION
(43)

3D DIVISION
(44)

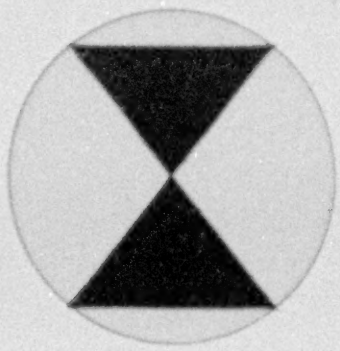


4TH DIVISION
(45)

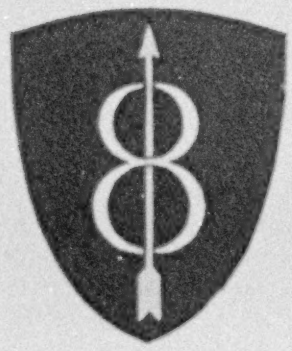


5TH DIVISION
(46)

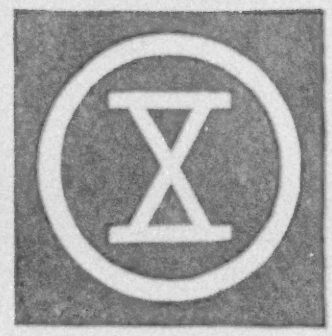
6TH DIVISION
(47)



7TH DIVISION
(48)



8TH DIVISION
(49)



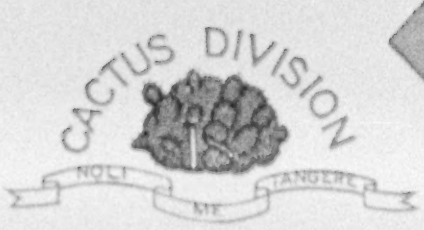
10TH DIVISION
(50)

11TH DIVISION
(51)

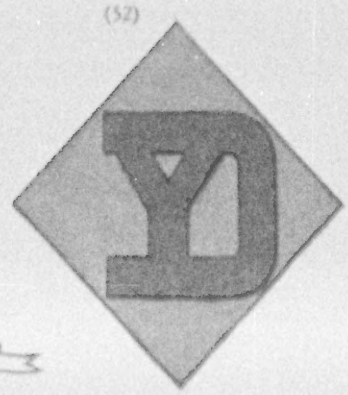
12TH DIVISION
(52)

13TH DIVISION
(53)

14TH DIVISION
(54)

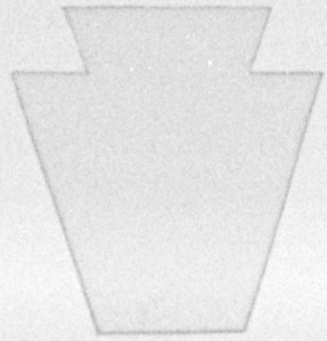


18TH DIVISION
(55)



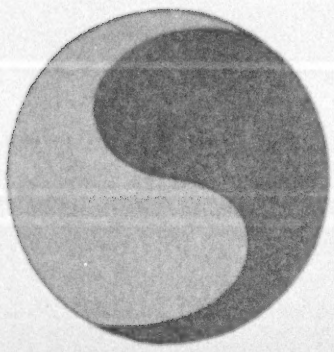
26TH DIVISION
(56)

27TH DIVISION
(57)

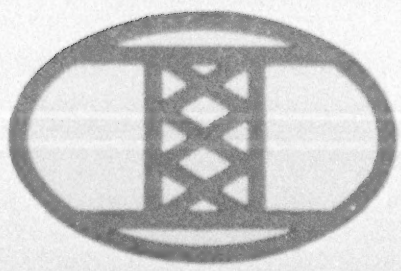


28TH DIVISION
(58)

INSIGNIA—UNITED STATES ARMY



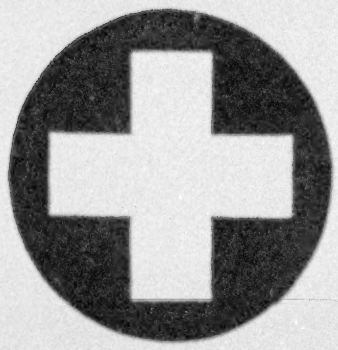
29TH DIVISION
(59)



30TH DIVISION
(60)

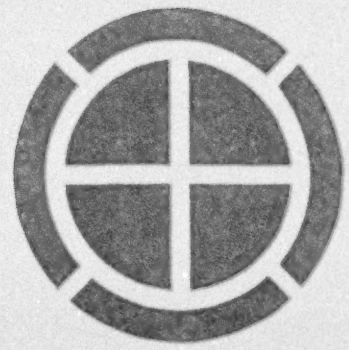
31ST DIVISION
(61)

32D DIV
(62)

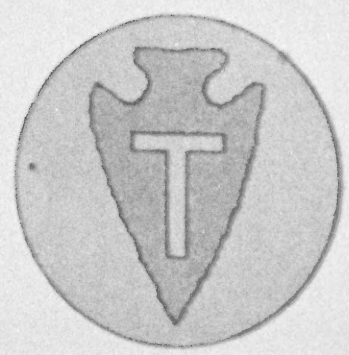


33D DIVISION
(63)

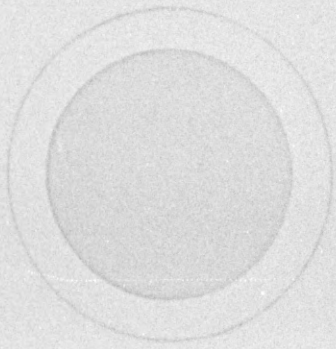
34TH DIVISION
(64)



35TH DIVISION
(65)



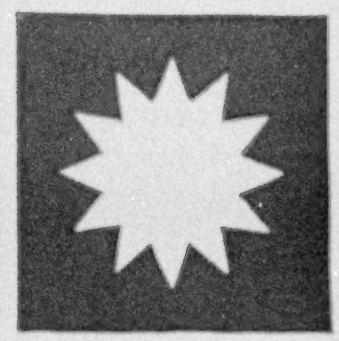
36TH DIVISION
(66)



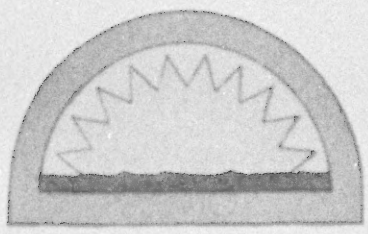
37TH DIVISION
(67)

38TH DIVISION
(68)

39TH DIVISION
(69)

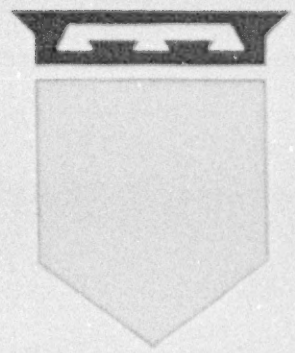


40TH DIVISION
(70)



41ST DIVISION
(71)

42D DIVISION
(72)



76TH DIVISION
(73)

77TH DIVISION
(74)

78TH DIVISION
(75)

79TH DIVISION
(76)

80TH DIVISION
(77)

81ST DIVISION
(78)

INSIGNIA—UNITED STATES ARMY

XUM

Mihiel operation September 11 to 17; Meuse-Argonne, October 12 to 22 and October 27 to November 11.

This division captured 2,356 prisoners; advanced 29 kilometers against resistance; spent 71 days in quiet sectors and 32 in active; lost 1,976 killed and 6,864 wounded.

The insignia, the Ace of Diamonds, was placed on all the divisional baggage as a distinctive mark before leaving the United States for overseas service. No significant meaning is recalled, other than that the red was a compliment to the then commanding general, who came from the artillery. The following explanations have been made, however:

"Diamond dye—it never runs."

"A diamond is made up of two adjacent isosceles triangles, which make for the greatest strength." The division was nicknamed the "Red Diamond Division."

47. The Sixth Division was organized in November, 1917, at Camp McClellan, Alabama, and arrived in France in July, 1918. It occupied a sector in the Vosges under French command September 3 to October 11 and was in reserve in the Meuse-Argonne offensive November 2 to 11, spending 40 days in quiet sectors and none in an active sector. It captured 12 prisoners and lost 93 killed and 453 wounded.

The insignia is a six-pointed star in red, and is frequently seen with the figure "6" superimposed on the star, but that was never authorized.

This division is reported to have marched more than any other in the A. E. F. and was known as the "Sight-seeing Sixth."

48. The Seventh Division was organized at the beginning of January, 1918, at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, and went to France in August. It occupied a sector in Lorraine October 9 to November 11. It captured 69 prisoners, spent 31 days in quiet sector and 2 in active, and lost 296 killed and 1,397 wounded.

The insignia originated as the result of using two figures seven, one inverted and superimposed, which was later transformed into two triangles. It was used for marking the baggage of the division before going overseas.

49. The Eighth Division was organized at Camp Fremont, California, in December, 1917. When the armistice was signed the artillery, engineers, and one regiment of infantry (the Eighth, now on duty at Coblenz) had left for France. The remainder of the division was at the port ready to leave, but, as all troop movements were at once suspended, the division complete never reached France. Nevertheless, it lost 6 men killed and 20 wounded. It received the name of the Pathfinder Division, which is represented in the insignia by the gold arrow, pointing upward.

50. The Tenth Division was organized at Camp Funston in August, 1918. It never reached France.

51. The Eleventh Division was organized at Camp Meade, Maryland, in August, 1918, and, like all the divisions numbered from 9 to 20, inclusive (several of which chose no insignia), it never left the United States. It became known as the Lafayette Division, the profile of the Revolutionary hero being represented in the insignia.

52. The Twelfth Division was organized at Camp Devens in July, 1918, and took the name of the Plymouth Division because it was recruited mainly from the New England States.

53. The Thirteenth Division was organized at Camp Lewis, Washington, in September, 1918. The device includes the two proverbial "bad luck" symbols, the figure 13 and a black cat, surrounded by the "good luck" horseshoe, indicative of the doughboy's confidence in his ability to overcome all hoodoos.

54. The Fourteenth Division was organized at Camp Custer, Michigan, in July, 1918, and took the name of the Wolverine Division, those animals having been very common in Michigan in the early days. The head of a wolverine appears on the insignia.

55. The Eighteenth Division was organized at Camp Travis, Texas, in August, 1918, and acquired the name of the Cactus Division, which appears on the insignia, together with the Latin motto meaning "Touch me not."

56. The Twenty-sixth Division is the first of the National Guard divisions, and was formed from the National Guard of the New England States.

The National Guard was called into the Federal service in July, 1917, and drafted into the service, under the provisions of the National Defense Act of 1916, on August 5, 1917; this made them eligible for foreign service. The New England Guard went into camp in their respective States, remaining there until departure for France, which was in the fall of that year.

The Twenty-sixth was the first National Guard division to enter the line and was preceded in this by the First Division only. It was in the Chemin des Dames sector February 6 to March 18; La Reine and Boucq sector March 31 to June 28; northwest of Château-Thierry July 10 to 25 (which included the Marne offensive); Rupt and Tyron sector September 8 to October 8 (which included the St. Mihiel operation); north of Verdun, as Army reserve, October 18 to November 11.

This division spent 148 days in quiet sectors and 45 in active, being exceeded in total time under fire by the First Division only. It captured 3,148 prisoners, advanced 37 kilometers against resistance, and lost 2,135 killed and 11,325 wounded, standing sixth among the divisions in the casualty list. It was named the Yankee Division and used the initials thereof for its insignia.

57. The Twenty-seventh Division was the New York Division of the National Guard. After being drafted into the Federal service it went to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, remaining there until departure for France, in May, 1918. Its entire active service in Europe was with the British, as a part of the Second Corps. It was in the East Poperinghe (Belgium) line, four battalions at a time, from July 9 to September 3, 1918; in the Dickebusch sector, Belgium, August 24 to September 3; the breaking of the Hindenburg line, September 24

to October 1; St. Souplet sector, October 12 to 21.

The Twenty-seventh spent 57 days in active sectors—there were no quiet sectors on the British front. It captured 2,357 prisoners, and advanced 11 kilometers against resistance, losing 1,785 killed and 7,201 wounded.

The insignia is an "N. Y." in monogram and the seven principal stars of the constellation Orion, in compliment to the division commander, Maj. Gen. J. F. O'Ryan. A unique feature in connection with this insignia is that only soldiers rated by the company commanders "as first-class soldiers" were permitted to wear it.

58. The Twenty-eighth, like the Twenty-seventh, was an organized division in the National Guard. It came from the State of Pennsylvania, New York and Pennsylvania being the only two States with complete divisions in their Guard at the outbreak of the war. It was trained at Camp Hancock, Georgia, leaving for France in May, 1918.

This division served in a sector southeast of Château-Thierry June 30 to July 31, including the defensive and offensive operations along the Marne; Vesle sector, August 7 to September 8; Meuse-Argonne operation, September 20 to October 9; Thiaucourt sector, October 16 to November 11. It was 31 days in quiet sectors and 49 in active, capturing 921 prisoners; it advanced 10 kilometers against resistance and lost 2,551 killed and 11,429 wounded, the highest of any National Guard division, and was exceeded only by the First, Second, and Third regular divisions. The Keystone of Pennsylvania was selected as its device.

59. The Twenty-ninth Division was organized at Camp McClellan, Alabama, from the National Guard of the States of New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. It arrived in France in June, 1918, and served in the Vosges July 25 to September 22, and north of Verdun October 7 to 30. It spent 59 days in quiet sectors and 23 in active. It captured 2,187 prisoners, advanced 7 kilometers against resistance, and lost 951 killed and 4,268 wounded.

The divisional insignia is taken from the Korean symbol of good luck, and the personnel, partly from the north and partly from the south, was responsible for its name, the Blue and Gray Division, and for the colors of the insignia.

60. Organized at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, from the National Guard of Tennessee and North and South Carolina, the Thirtieth Division arrived in France in May, 1918, and served entirely with the British, alongside the Twenty-seventh Division. It was in the Canal sector, south of Ypres, July 16 to August 17, being brigaded with the British at that time; then under American command in the same sector to September 4; Gouy-Norrov sector, including breaking the Hindenburg line, September 23 to October 2; Beaurevoir sector, October 5 to 12; Le Cateau sector, October 16 to 20.

Serving 56 days in active sectors, none in quiet, the Division captured 3,848 prisoners, advanced 29½ kilometers against resistance, and lost 1,629 killed and 7,325 wounded. It was known as the Old Hickory Division, taken from the nickname of the famous Tennessean, Andrew Jackson, and the insignia shows the letter "O" surrounding the letter "H," with the Roman numerals XXX inside the cross-bar of the "H," representing the divisional number, "30." This is worn horizontally, not vertically, as the design reads. This insignia was used on the divisional transport long before the adoption of the shoulder insignia.

61. The Thirty-first Division was organized from the National Guard of Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, at Camp Wheeler, Georgia. It went to France in October, 1918, and never entered the line. The insignia stands for the initials of the nickname, the Dixie Division, and was used for marking the baggage as early as November, 1917.

62. The Thirty-second Division was organized from the National Guard of Michigan and Wisconsin, at Camp McArthur, Texas. It arrived in France in February, 1918; served on the Alsace front May 18 to July 21; Fismes front July 30 to August 7; Soissons, August 28 to September 3; Meuse-Argonne, September 30 to October 20, including the operations against the Kriemhild line; east of the Meuse, November 8 to 11; in the Army of Occupation from November 17. It spent 60 days in quiet sectors and 35 in active; captured 2,153 prisoners, advanced 36 kilometers against resistance, and lost 2,915 killed and 10,477 wounded. The insignia of an arrow was selected because they "shot through every line the Boche put before them."

63. The Thirty-third Division was organized from the National Guard of Illinois, at Camp Logan, Texas. It went to France in May, 1918; served in the Amiens sector with the Australians July 19 to August 20, by detachments. From September 9 to November 11 some units of the division were always in the line, serving north of Verdun and west of the Meuse during the Meuse-Argonne operation. For 32 days it served in quiet sectors and 27 in active; captured 3,987 prisoners, more than any other National Guard division, and was surpassed in this respect by only three in the Army, the First, Second, and Eighty-ninth. It advanced 36 kilometers against resistance and lost 989 killed and 6,266 wounded.

The colors of this division's insignia are said to have been chosen because they were the only paints available when it became necessary to mark the equipment in Texas before leaving for France.

64. The Thirty-fourth Division was organized from the National Guard of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Dakota, at Camp Cody, New Mexico. It went to France in September, 1918, but did not get into the line. The bovine skull on the insignia is a conventionalization of the Mexican water flask, and with the name, Sandstorm Division, is strongly suggestive of the State where the division was organized and trained.

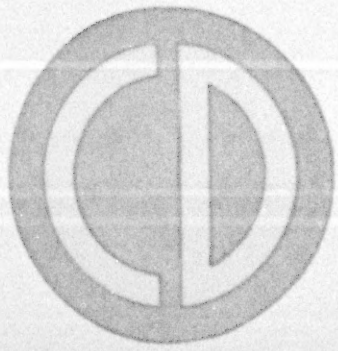
65. The Thirty-fifth Division was organized from the National Guard of Missouri and Kansas, at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma. It went to France in May, 1918, and served first, brigade at a time, in the Vosges July 1 to 27

XUM

82D DIVISION
(79)

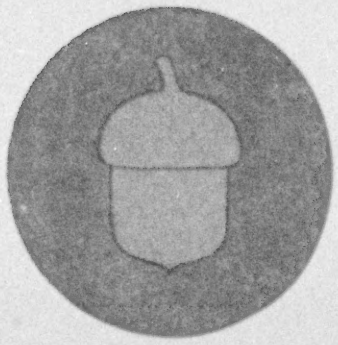
83D DIVISION
(80)

84TH DIVISION
(81)

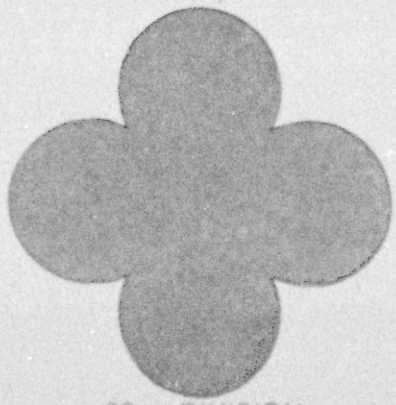


85TH DIVISION
(82)

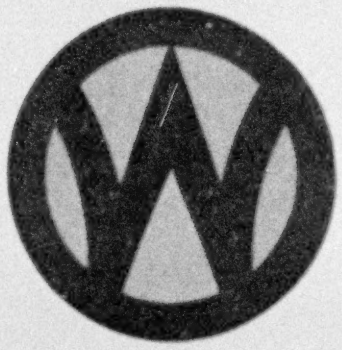
86TH DIVISION
(83)



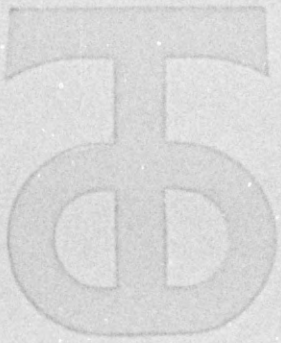
87TH DIVISION
(84)



88TH DIVISION
(85)



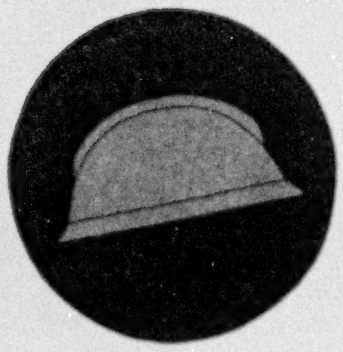
89TH DIVISION
(86)



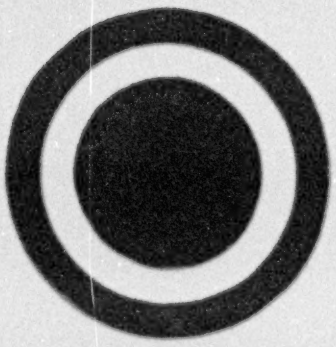
90TH DIVISION
(87)

91ST DIVISION
(88)

92D DIVISION
(89)

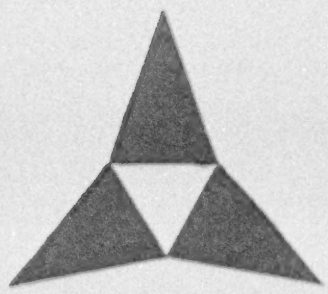


93D DIVISION
(90)

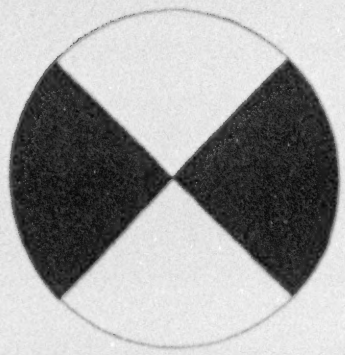


1ST CORPS
(91)

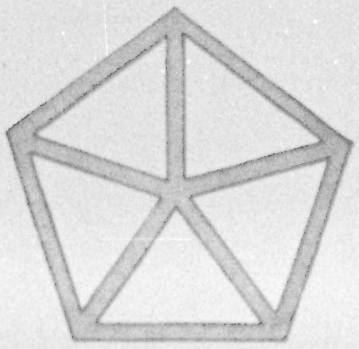
2D CORPS
(92)



3D CORPS
(93)



4TH CORPS
(94)



5TH CORPS
(95)

6TH CORPS
(96)

7TH CORPS
(97)

8TH CORPS
(98)

INSIGNIA—UNITED STATES ARMY

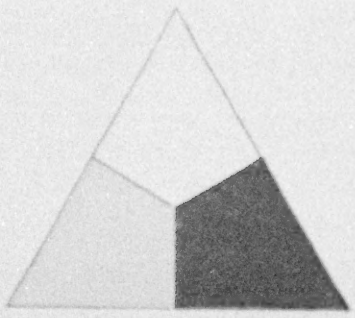
9TH CORPS
(99)

2D CORPS SCHOOL
(100)

3D CORPS SCHOOL
(101)

AMBULANCE SERVICE
(102)

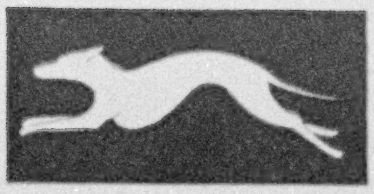
ADVANCE SECTION
SERVICE OF SUPPLY
(103)



TANK CORPS
(104)

DISTRICT OF PARIS
(105)

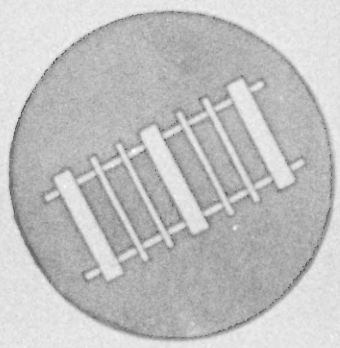
LIAISON SERVICE
(106)



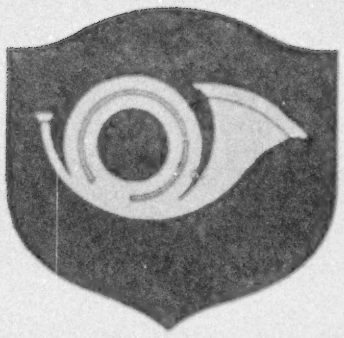
POSTAL EXPRESS SERVICE
(107)

ARMY
ARTILLERY SCHOOL
(108)

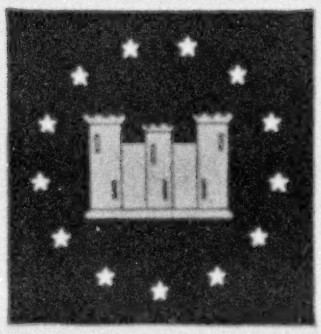
NORTH RUSSIA
EXPEDITION
(109)



CAMP PONTANEZEN
(110)



RESERVE MALLET
(111)



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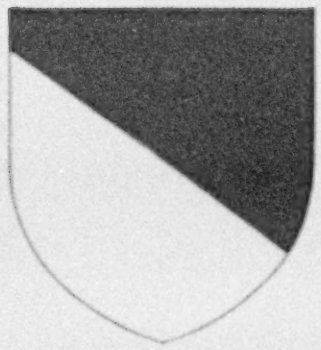

CHEMICAL
WARFARE SERVICE
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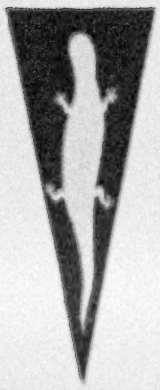

CAMOUFLAGE
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RAILWAY
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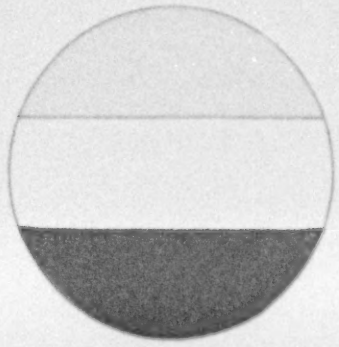
RAILHEADS
REGULATING STATIONS



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
(118)

SERVICE OF SUPPLY
(119)

INSIGNIA—UNITED STATES ARMY

XUM

and July 27 to August 14. The whole division served in the Gerardmer sector August 14 to September 2; Meuse-Argonne, September 21 to October 1; Sommedieu sector, October 16 to November 7.

The men of this division were 92 days in quiet sectors and 5 in active; advanced 12½ kilometers against resistance, captured 781 prisoners, and lost 1,067 killed and 6,216 wounded. Their device shows the old Santa Fe cross, which was employed to mark the Santa Fe Trail in the old days. This trail started near Camp Doniphan. This emblem was adopted for marking the property and baggage soon after the organization of the division.

66. The Thirty-sixth Division was organized from the National Guard of Texas and Oklahoma, at Camp Bowie, Texas. It went to France in July, 1918, and served in the Champagne during the French offensive there, October 6 to 28. It was 23 days in active sector, none in quiet; captured 549 prisoners, advanced 21 kilometers against resistance, and lost 600 killed and 1,928 wounded. The divisional insignia is the letter "T," for Texas, superimposed on an Indian arrow-head, for Oklahoma (not long ago the Indian Territory).

67. The Thirty-seventh Division was organized from the National Guard of Ohio and West Virginia, at Camp Sheridan, Alabama. It went to France in June, 1918, and served in the Baccarat sector August 4 to September 16; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 25 to October 1; St. Mihiel sector, October 7 to 16; on the Lys and Escaut rivers, in Flanders, October 31 to November 4; Syngem sector (Belgium), November 9 to 11—a total of 50 days in quiet sectors and 11 in active. It advanced 30 kilometers against resistance, captured 3,848 prisoners, and lost 977 killed and 4,266 wounded. The insignia was taken from the State flag of Ohio.

68. The Thirty-eighth Division was organized from the National Guard of Indiana and Kentucky, at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. It went to France in October, 1918, but was never in the line. It was called the Cyclone Division; hence the "CY," the insignia.

69. The Thirty-ninth Division was organized from the National Guard of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. It went to France in August, 1918, as a depot division, from which replacements were sent to the combat divisions at the front; therefore it was never intended to be in the line. The insignia shows the Greek letter delta, because the personnel came from the vicinity of the Mississippi delta, but it was never approved by the A. E. F. It was stationed at St. Florent and sent 10,156 replacements to the front.

70. The Fortieth Division was organized from the National Guard of California, Utah, Arizona, and Colorado, at Camp Kearny, California. It went to France in August, 1918, and, like the Thirty-ninth, was a depot division, being stationed at La Guerthe, and sent 16,327 replacements to the front. It was known as the Sunshine Division, and the insignia carries out the idea.

71. The Forty-first Division was organized from the National Guard of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming, at Camp Greene, North Carolina, leaving in December, 1917, for France. This was the first depot division to go across and was stationed at St. Aignan, Noyers, and sent 295,668 replacements to the front, equivalent to more than ten complete divisions. It was known as the Sunset Division, and its members wore as their distinguishing device a sun setting over the blue waters of the Pacific.

72. The Forty-second Division was organized from National Guard units left over after the formation of the preceding sixteen divisions, and 26 States contributed; hence the popular name of the Rainbow Division, which is carried out in the insignia.

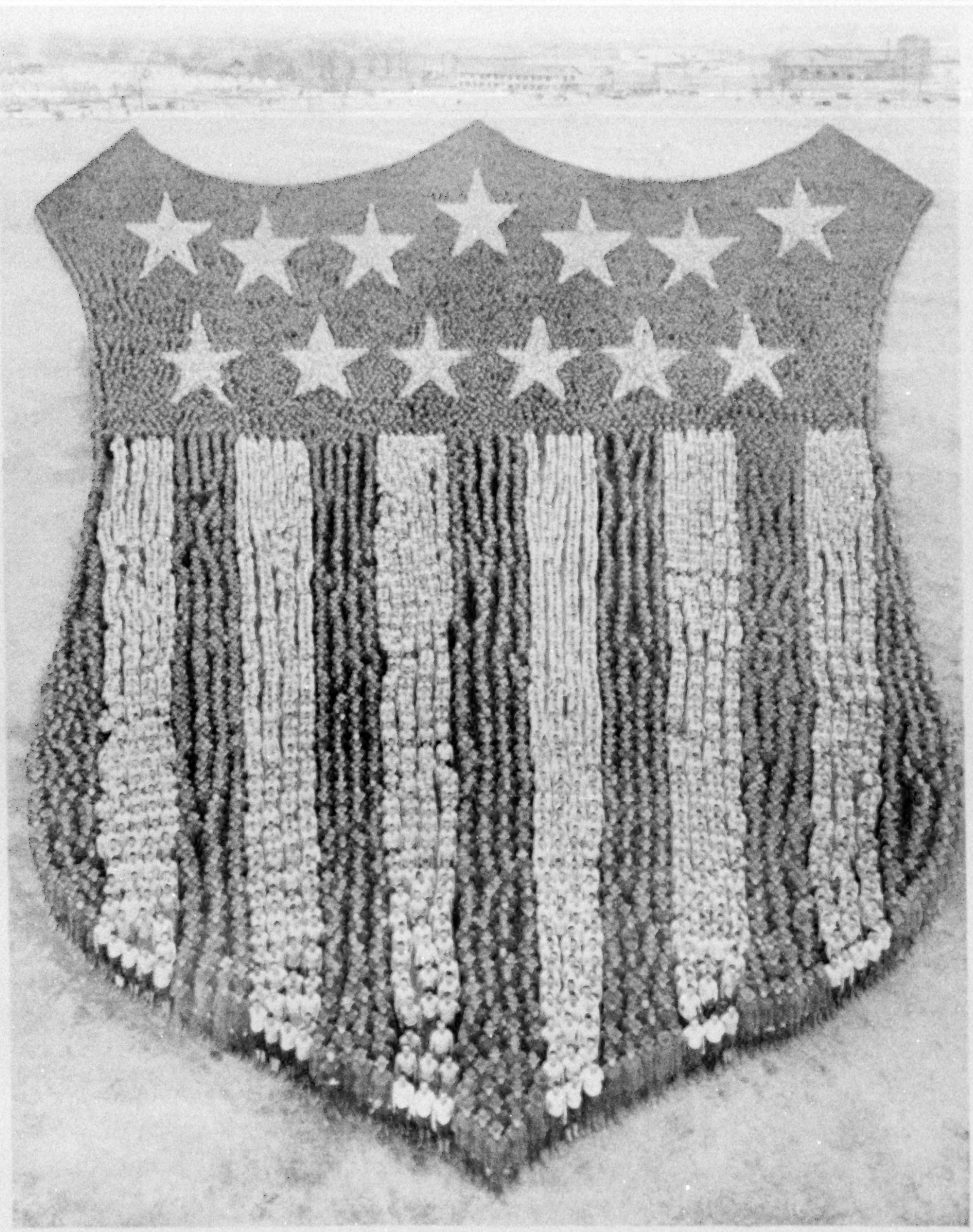
This organization arrived in France in November, 1917, and served in Lorraine, February 17 to June 21, part of the time under French command; east of Rheims, July 5 to 17 (including the last German offensive); Trugny and Beuvardes, July 25 to August 3; St. Mihiel operation, September 12 to 30; Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 13 to 31; and again, November 5 to 10.

The Rainbow Troops served 125 days in quiet sectors and 30 in active, advancing 55 kilometers against resistance, more than any other National Guard division, and was excelled in this particular only by the Second and Seventy-seventh Divisions. It captured 1,317 prisoners and lost 2,644 killed and 11,275 wounded.

73. The Seventy-sixth Division and those following, to include the Ninety-second, were known as National Army divisions and were organized from the first draft in September, 1918. The Seventy-sixth was composed of men from the New England States and northern New York State and was stationed at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. It went to France in July, 1918, and was a depot division, stationed at St. Amand-Montrond and sent 19,971 replacements to the front.

74. Men from southern New York, including New York City, comprised the Seventy-seventh Division. It was organized at Camp Upton, Long Island, and went to France in April, 1918, the first National Army division to go overseas. It served in the Baccarat sector, Lorraine, June 20 to August 4; on the Vesle, August 12 to September 16; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26 to October 16, where it was the extreme left of the American army, and again from October 31 to November 11. It spent 47 days in quiet sectors and 66 in active, the total under fire being more than any other National Army division and the service in active sectors being equal to that of the Second Division and exceeded only by the First and Third Divisions, all three being regular divisions.

XUM



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THIRTY THOUSAND OFFICERS AND MEN AT CAMP CUSTER, BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN, FORMED THIS HUMAN UNITED STATES SHIELD

Two divisions were organized at Camp Custer—the Eighty-fifth (No. 82), which reached France and served as a depot division at Cosnes, sending 3,048 replacements to the front, and the Fourteenth, or "Wolverine," Division (No. 54), which was kept in this country, owing to the ravages of the influenza epidemic, more than 10,000 cases developing at this camp, resulting in 660 deaths. One infantry regiment of the Eighty-fifth Division, the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth, served in northern Russia.

XUM

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THE LIVING EMBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

One hundred officers and nine thousand men were utilized in forming this symbol of the "first to fight" branch of the United States military establishment. The design was arranged on the parade grounds of the Marine Barracks at Paris Island, South Carolina.

The Seventy-seventh advanced 71½ kilometers against resistance, more than any other division; captured 750 prisoners, and lost 1,992 killed and 8,505 wounded, again more than any other National Army division. The insignia is self-explanatory.

75. The Seventy-eighth Division was made up of men from western New York State, New Jersey, and Delaware, and was stationed at Camp Dix, New Jersey. It went to France in June, 1918, and served in the Limey, September 16 to October 4; the Meuse-Argonne, October 16 to November 5, in which it relieved the Seventy-seventh Division on the extreme left wing of the American army. It advanced 21 kilometers against resistance, spent 17 days in quiet sectors and 21 in active, captured 432 prisoners, and lost 1,384 killed and 5,861 wounded. The original insignia was a semicircle of red and was adopted in the United States for marking baggage, but when shoulder insignia was adopted in France the lightning was added to represent the popular name of Lightning Division.

76. The Seventy-ninth Division was formed of men from eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia and was stationed at Camp Meade, Maryland. It went to France in July, 1918, and served in the Meuse-Argonne September 16 to 30, capturing Montfaucon. It served in the Troyon sector on the heights east of the Meuse, October 8 to 25, and in the Grande Montagne sector October 29 to November 11. It spent 28 days in quiet sectors and 17 in active, advanced 19½ kilometers against resistance, captured 1,077 prisoners, and lost 1,419 killed and 5,331 wounded.

The device of this division is the cross of Lorraine, a symbol of triumph dating back to the victory of the House of Anjou over Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, in the 15th century.

77. The Eightieth Division was formed of men from western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Virginia, and was stationed at Camp Lee, Virginia. It went to France in May, 1918, and served on the Artois front, brigaded with the British, July 23 to August 18; St. Mihiel offensive, September 12 to 14; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 25 to 29; also October 4 to 12, and November 1 to 6. It was only one day in a quiet sector, 17 in active sectors; advanced 38 kilometers against resistance, captured 1,813 prisoners, and lost 1,132 killed and 5,000 wounded—a heavy record for only 18 days of fighting. Known as the Blue Ridge Division, its device shows three hills, representing the Blue Ridge, one for each of the States which furnished the personnel of the division.

78. The Eighty-first Division was composed of men from the two Carolinas, Florida and Porto Rico, and was stationed at Camp Jackson, South Carolina. It went to France in August, 1918, and served in the St. Dié sector, brigaded with the French, September 18 to October 19; Sommedieu sector, November 7 to 11. It was 31 days in quiet sectors, advanced 5½ kilometers against resistance, captured 101 prisoners, and lost 251 killed and 973 wounded.

This is the division which is mainly responsible for the adoption of these shoulder insignia. The wildcat, which it chose in May, 1918, is common in the mountains of the Carolinas.

The cat is in different colors, according to the brigade, as follows: Headquarters, Machine Gun Battalion, and Engineers, black; One Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry Brigade, white; One Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry Brigade, light blue; One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Field Artillery Brigade and Ammunition Train, red; Field Signal Battalion, orange; Sanitary Train, green, and Supply Train, buff.

79. Men from Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee comprised the Eighty-second Division, stationed at Camp Gordon, Georgia. It went to France in May, 1918, the second National Army division to go overseas, and went into the line on June 25, in the Lagny sector, brigaded with the French, remaining there till August 10; Marbache sector, August 17 to September 20, including the St. Mihiel offensive; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 30 to October 31. It was 70 days in quiet and 27 in active sectors; advanced 17 kilometers against resistance, captured 845 prisoners, and lost 1,298 killed and 6,248 wounded.

The letters "A. A." stand for All American, the name by which the division was known. These letters are in gold for officers and white for enlisted men.

80. The Eighty-third Division was formed of men from Ohio and West Virginia and was stationed at Camp Sherman, Ohio. It went to France in June, 1918, and was a depot division at Le Mans, sending 193,221 replacements to the front. One regiment, the Thirty-third, served in Italy and was in the battle of Vittorio-Veneto. The insignia consists of the letters of Ohio in monogram.

81. The Eighty-fourth Division was formed of men from Indiana, Kentucky, and southern Illinois, and was stationed at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. It went to France in September, 1918, but never got into the line. The insignia was originally adopted for marking property and baggage while in the United States.

82. The Eighty-fifth Division was formed of men from Michigan and Wisconsin and was stationed at Camp Custer, Michigan. It went to France in August, 1918, was a depot division stationed at Cosnes, and sent 3,948 replacements to the front. It was known as the Custer Division, in honor of General Custer and also the camp at which it was trained, the insignia consisting of the initials C. D. One of the infantry regiments, the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth, served in northern Russia.

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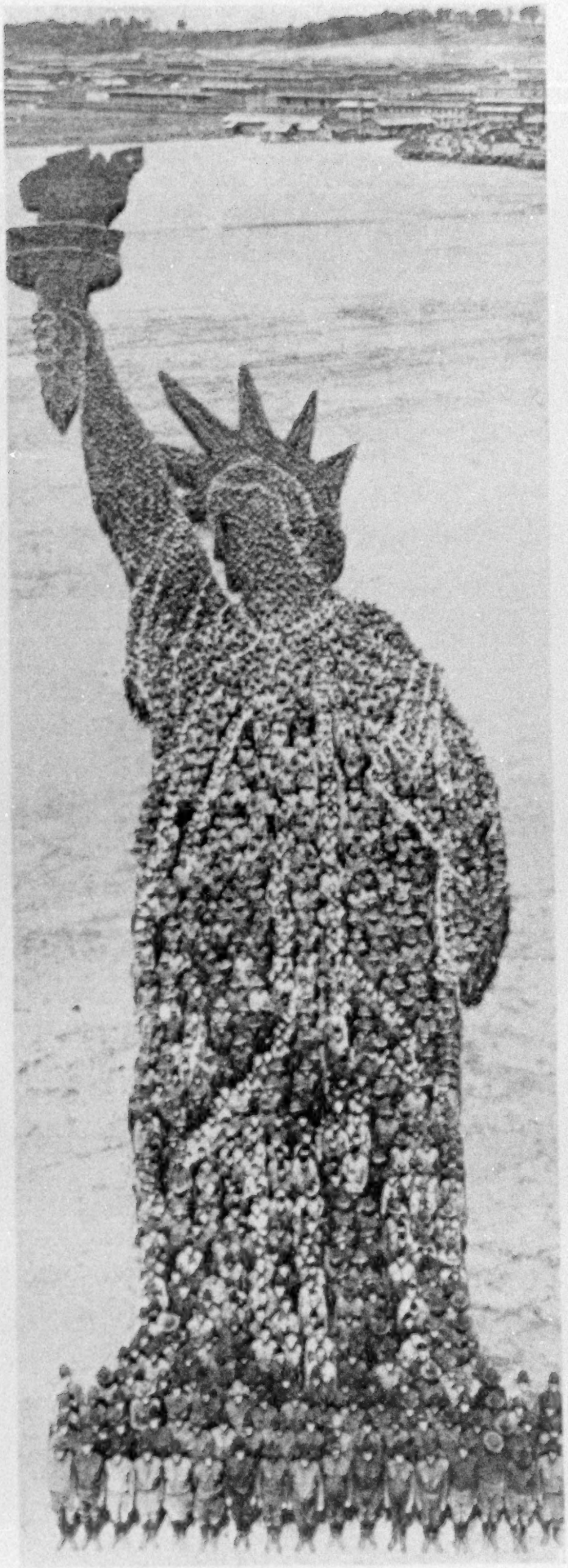

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STATUE OF LIBERTY MADE OF MEN

Eighteen thousand officers and men at Camp Dodge, Iowa, composed this picture, 1,235 feet long. From the base to the shoulder measures 150 feet; the right arm, 340 feet; the right thumb, 35 feet; length of left hand, 30 feet; the flame of the torch, 600 feet.

83. The Eighty-sixth Division was formed of men from northern Illinois and was stationed at Camp Grant, Illinois. It went to France in September, 1918, never getting into the line. It was known as the Black Hawk Division, which is represented in the insignia.

84. The Eighty-seventh Division was formed of men from Louisiana, Arknasas, and Mississippi and was stationed at Camp Pike, Arkansas. It went to France in September, 1918, and never got into the line. The insignia appears to have had no special significance.

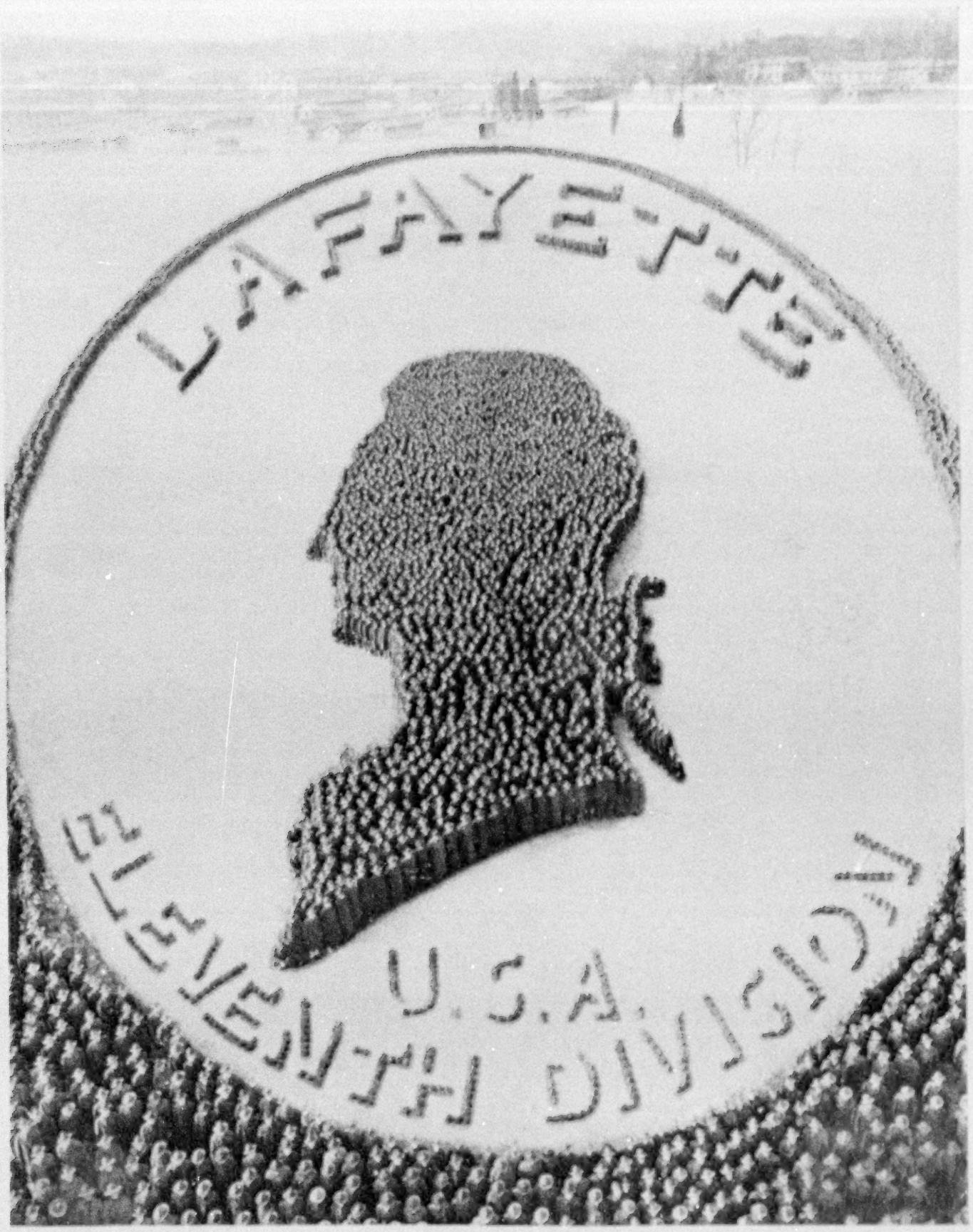
85. The Eighty-eighth Division was formed of men from North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and western Illinois and was stationed at Camp Dodge, Iowa. It went to France in August, 1918, and served in Alsace from October 7 to November 5; 28 days in a quiet sector, none in active sectors. It captured three prisoners and lost 29 killed and 89 wounded.

The insignia was evolved by two figures "8" at right angles, the result being a four-leaf clover, representing the four States from which the personnel of the division came. It is in blue for the infantry and machine gun battalions, in red for the artillery, and in black for the remainder of the division.

86. The Eighty-ninth Division was formed of men from Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado and was stationed at Camp Funston, Kansas. It went to France in June, 1918, and went into the line in August, northwest of Toul; it was at St. Mihiel, in the sector Bois de Bouchot, and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. It was 55 days in quiet and 28 in active sectors and advanced 48 kilometers against resistance, the second best record in this respect of the National Army divisions and exceeded by only five of the A. E. F. divisions. It captured 5,061 prisoners, the third best record in the A. E. F., being surpassed only by the First and Second Divisions. It lost 1,433 killed and 5,858 wounded.

The division was known as the Middle West Division and the insignia is the letter "W," which when inverted becomes an "M." The central open space is colored to show the organization as follows: One Hundred Seventy-seventh Infantry Brigade, sky blue; One Hundred Seventy-eighth Infantry Brigade, navy blue; One Hundred Sixty-fourth Field Artillery Brigade, scarlet; Engineers, scarlet, edged with white; Three Hundred Forty-first Machine Gun Battalion, half sky blue and half scarlet; Three Hundred Forty-second Machine Gun Battalion, half navy blue and half scarlet; Three Hundred Forty-third Machine Gun Battalion, half orange and half scarlet; Signal Battalion, orange; supply Train, purple, edged with white; Sanitary Train, white, with red cross, and Division headquarters, no color.

87. The Ninetieth Division was formed of men from Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma and was stationed at Camp Travis, Texas. It went to France in June, 1918, and served in the Saizerais sector August 24 to October 10, including the St. Mihiel operation; Meuse-Argonne offensive, October 19 to No-



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LAFAYETTE, THE LIVING INSIGNIA OF THE ELEVENTH DIVISION

The emblem was formed by 15,000 men from all parts of the country, at Camp Meade, Maryland. This was known as the Lafayette Division, in honor of the famous French general who aided this country during its struggle for liberty. The front row of the bust was formed of the commanding general and his staff. The time consumed in forming this seal was three hours. Two sets of field telephones were connected with a specially constructed tower 75 feet high and the photographer gave instructions as to where the men should stand. An idea of the size of the seal and of the problem in perspective involved can be gained from the fact that the "Y" in Lafayette is 225 feet long and formed of men, while the "H" in Eleventh is 6 feet long and formed by laying service hats on the ground.

XUM

vember 11. It was 42 days in quiet sectors and 26 in active; advanced 28½ kilometers against resistance, captured 1,876 prisoners, and lost 1,392 killed and 5,885 wounded. The insignia consists of the letters T and O in monogram, the initials of two of the States from which the personnel came.

88. The Ninety-first Division, formed by men from Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, was stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington. It went to France in July, 1918, and served in the Meuse-Argonne offensive September 20 to October 3; west of Escaut River, Belgium, October 30 to November 4; east of Escaut River, November 10 to 11. The division spent 15 days in quiet sectors and 14 in active; advanced 34 kilometers against resistance, captured 2,412 prisoners, and lost 1,414 killed and 4,364 wounded.

The fir tree was selected for the insignia as being typical of the Far West, the home of the Division, and also, being an evergreen, was emblematic of the state of readiness of each unit of the organization.

89. The Ninety-second Division was formed of colored troops from all States, and before leaving for France, in June, 1918, was divided among several camps—Dodge, Dix, and Meade containing the largest units. It served in the St. Dié sector, Vosges, August 20 to September 20; Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 24 to 30; Marbache sector, October 9 to November 11. It was 51 days in quiet sectors and 2 days in active; advanced 8 miles against resistance, captured 38 prisoners, and lost 176 killed and 1,466 wounded. The buffalo was selected as the divisional insignia because it is said the Indians called colored soldiers "buffaloes." The color of the buffalo varies according to the arm of the service.

90. The Ninety-third Division was never complete. It was formed of colored troops from all sections and went to France in April, 1918. There a provisional division was organized of these scattered units. It never had any artillery and was brigaded with the French from July 1 until the signing of the armistice, losing 584 killed and 2,582 wounded.

Owing to the fact that it was incomplete, and never participated in action as a unit, the other statistics for it are not applicable. The official insignia is a French helmet, but a bloody hand, said to have been assumed from the insignia of a French colored colonial division with which the Ninety-third operated, was more common in actual practice.

91. The First Corps—Normally a corps was supposed to consist of four divisions, but this was by no means always followed. Neither was any corps constant in the divisions assigned to it. One would be withdrawn and another substituted, according to the exigencies of the occasion. So it is impossible to give the composition of the corps which will be correct for all dates.

During the St. Mihiel offensive the First Corps consisted of the Second, Fifth, Eighty-second, and Ninetieth Divisions and the Seventy-eighth in reserve and was the right of the attack, the Eighty-second being the pivot on which the right wing turned.

At the beginning of the Meuse-Argonne operation the First Corps consisted of the Thirty-fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Seventy-seventh Divisions in the line, with the Ninety-second in reserve. On this occasion it was the left of the American army, the Seventy-seventh Division being on the extreme left, next to the French, until relieved by the Seventy-eighth, which was later relieved by the Forty-second.

After the armistice the First Corps consisted of the Thirty-sixth, Seventy-eighth, and Eightieth Divisions

92. The Second Corps contained only the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions and operated with the British. The insignia, the figure "2" in Roman characters, having the American eagle on one side and the British lion on the other, is emblematic of this service.

93. The Third Corps during the St. Mihiel offensive was on the Meuse, making preparations for the forthcoming Meuse-Argonne drive, which it opened with the Thirty-third, Eightieth, and Fourth Divisions in the line and the Third in reserve. It was the right wing of the operation, the Thirty-third being the extreme right of the movement along the Meuse for the first few days.

In the reorganization after the armistice the Third Corps consisted of the Second, Thirty-second, and Forty-second Divisions and was stationed in the occupied German territory.

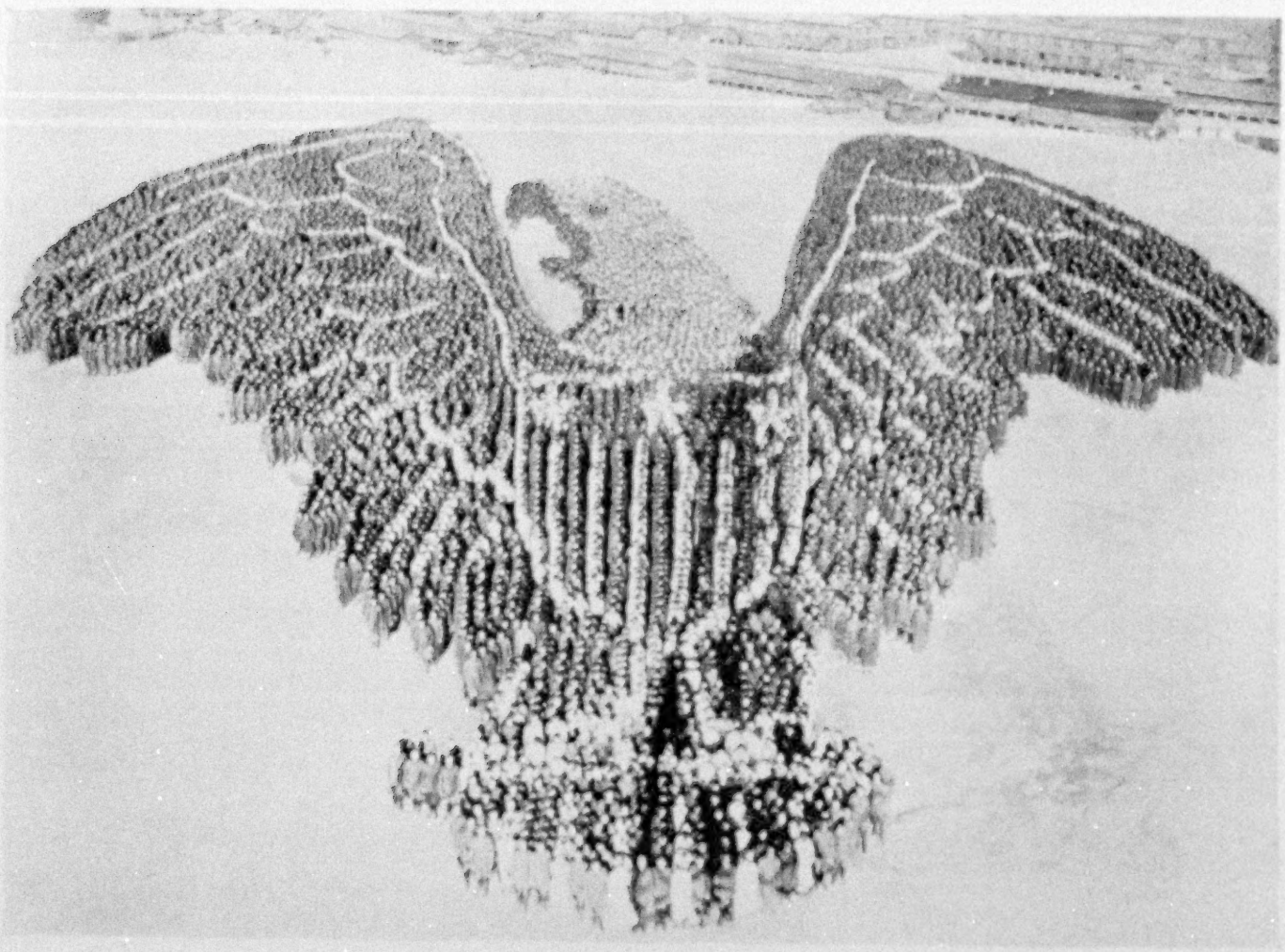
94. The Fourth Corps at St. Mihiel consisted of the First, Forty-second, and Eighty-ninth Divisions, with the Third in reserve. It was the left wing of the attack from the east side of the salient. The Eighty-ninth was next to the First Corps, on the right, while the First was the left flank of the movement, making contact with the attack from the west side the second day.

During the Meuse-Argonne drive the Fourth Corps held the St. Mihiel sector, but with different divisions.

In the reorganization after the armistice the Fourth Corps consisted of the First, Third, and Fourth Divisions and was stationed in the occupied German territory.

95. The Fifth Corps at St. Mihiel consisted of the Fourth, Twenty-sixth, and one French colonial division. It was the left wing, attacking from the west side of the salient. The Fourth Division was no the extreme left, the pivot of that flank, and the Twenty-sixth on the right, making contact with the First Division from the other side of the salient on the second day.

In the Meuse-Argonne the Fifth Corps commenced the attack with the Seventy-ninth, Thirty-seventh, and Ninety-first Divisions in



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THE AMERICAN EAGLE IN UNIFORM

Twelve thousand five hundred officers, nurses, and men at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, made this symbol of American prowess.

the line and the Thirty-second in reserve. It formed the center, having the Third Corps on its right and the First Corps on its left.

In the reorganization after the armistice the Fifth Corps consisted of the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, and Eighty-second Divisions.

96. The Sixth Corps did not participate in the fighting. After the armistice it consisted of the Seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Ninety-second Divisions and was engaged in salvage work on the battlefields.

97. The Seventh Corps was organized to form part of the Third Army and consisted of the Fifth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninetieth Divisions, being stationed in Luxembourg as a reserve for the troops in the occupied German territory.

98. The Eighth Corps in the reorganization after the armistice consisted of the Sixth, Seventy-seventh, and Eighty-first Divisions.

99. The Ninth Corps consisted of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Divisions and was engaged in salvage work on the battlefields.

100 and 101. Schools were organized in the different corps, the insignia being the same for all, except the appropriate change in the numeral.

102. Before America entered the war there were several ambulance companies of Americans in the French army; these were all taken into our army, forming the Ambulance Service, which adopted the well-known Gallic rooster as its insignia, representing its former service with the French.

103. The Advance Section, Service of Supply, was situated near the front and took the Lorraine cross for its insignia.

104. The insignia of the Tank Corps is emblematic of the fact that tanks combine the functions of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, the yellow being the cavalry color, red artillery, and blue infantry.

105. The fleur-de-lis of the Bourbon kings was taken as the insignia of troops stationed in the Paris District.

106. The insignia of the Liaison Service is taken from the French General Staff insignia, with slight changes. The members of this Service formed the connecting link between the headquarters of our forces and those of the French, British, and Belgians.

107. Considerable sarcasm has been used when referring to the insignia of the Postal Express, a greyhound at full speed. The same insignia, but with the greyhound in silver in-

XUM

INSIGNIA OF THE SIBERIAN A. E. F.

The shrapnel-shaped emblem is white, bordered with dark blue. In the center is a bear (dark blue) on its haunches. The letter "S" in white is for Siberia. (This insignia reached America too late for reproduction in color.)

stead of white, was adopted for the couriers which connected the War Department in Washington with General Headquarters in France; this was the only shoulder insignia adopted by the War Department, and its origin is due to the carrying of a small silver greyhound by the King's messengers of England (who perform the same functions as our overseas couriers), for whom it is an open-sesame when desiring quick transportation.

108. The insignia of the Army Artillery School was never approved by Headquarters. The head is that of Minerva, goddess of war.

100. The expedition to north Russia consisted of the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry, a battalion of the Three Hundred and Tenth Engineers, the Three Hundred and Thirty-seventh Ambulance Company, the Three Hundred and Thirty-seventh Field Hospital, and the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Companies of the Transportation Corps. The Infantry arrived in Russia in August, 1918, the other units at varying times up to April, 1919. The expedition was withdrawn in June, 1919, returning to the United States. The expedition co-operated with the forces of the Allies in their operations against the Bolshevist troops and lost 109 killed in action and 305 wounded. The maximum strength of the expedition was 5,630 on June 1, 1919.

110. Camp Pontanezen was at Brest, through which the majority of the A. E. F. passed on their way home. The insignia represents the duck boards necessitated by the mud at Brest.

111. Before America entered the war a number of Americans were in the French motor transport service; they were later taken into the United States Army, but a number were left with the French, constituting the Reserve Mallet, so named after the commanding officer, Captain Mallet, of the French Army.

112. The Thirteenth Engineers was a heavy railroad regiment and operated around Verdun.

113. The official colors of the Chemical Warfare Service are cobalt blue and golden yellow, and were selected because they are the colors of the American Chemical Society. The shoulder insignia carries these colors on a shield.

114. The Central Records office was the clearing-house in the A. E. F. for the service records of all the men.

115. The chameleon was most appropriately adopted as the symbol of the Camouflage Corps.

116. The Railway Artillery Reserve consisted of the very heavy guns on railroad mounts which were used during all the major operations. The insignia shows a mythical bird, called an "oozlefinch," standing on a rail, with an epi (curved section of railroad track) from which the guns were fired, above.

117. A railhead is the point where the standard-gauge rails end near the front; from there all supplies are taken to the front line by narrow-gauge railroads or by divisional trucks or wagons. A regulating station is the point on a railroad where supplies, coming in bulk from the main depots in the rear, are made up for specific divisions and transhipped to the railhead. The insignia for these branches are identical, except that the border for railheads is yellow and for regulating stations is red.

118. General Headquarters was at Chaumont. This insignia was selected by General Pershing personally.

119. The Service of Supply.—Both name and insignia are self-explanatory.

A SEQUEL TO THE FLAG BOOK

THE foregoing article and illustrations on Military Insignia constitute an interesting sequel or supplement to the National Geographic Society's famous book, FLAGS OF THE WORLD, issued originally as a single number of the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE. The magazine edition of 725,000 was long ago exhausted, but a few of the FLAG BOOKS may still be obtained from the Society's Washington headquarters (see full-page announcement elsewhere in this number). The nearly 1,200 illustrations in color of the flags of all nations, together with 300 illustrations in black and white which illuminate the FLAG BOOK, were prepared by the same artists and printed with the same care as the 119 illustrations in color of medals and insignia which accompany Colonel Wyllie's article reproduced here.

CELEBRATING CHRISTMAS ON THE MEUSE

By Captain Clifton Lisle

Late of the Headquarters One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Infantry Brigade, American Expeditionary Forces

CHRISTMAS DAY, 1918, was for many Americans their first experience of that season in a foreign land, thousands of miles from home, among a people of different race, language, and sympathy. When we realize that over two millions of our young men were in France at the time, it seems appropriate, on the approach of another Christmas, to recall that day—a day we shall remember as long as we live—our different Christmas.

At that time active hostilities were over, of course, but many combat divisions still held their lines just where the fighting had ceased on November 11. The following account tells how the men of my organization, the 158th Infantry Brigade, made the most of circumstances and celebrated their Christmas with a spirit of cheer and good-will that overcame all obstacles, even rising above the curse of Meuse rains, the amazing mud and slime of French battlefields.

A MARVELOUS TREE

The day began early for me and in a surprising fashion, to say the least, for upon waking up about dawn, I saw beside my chicken-wire bunk a Christmas tree—a real, true Christmas tree—such as might well have been found in millions of American homes, but quite the last thing one would look for on the ruined battle area north of Verdun. The little tree stood about two feet high and was a marvel of ingenuity in its trimmings. One of the men had made the whole thing, spending hours of his time upon it, keeping it a secret until he had found a chance to put it beside my bunk on Christmas Eve, as I slept.

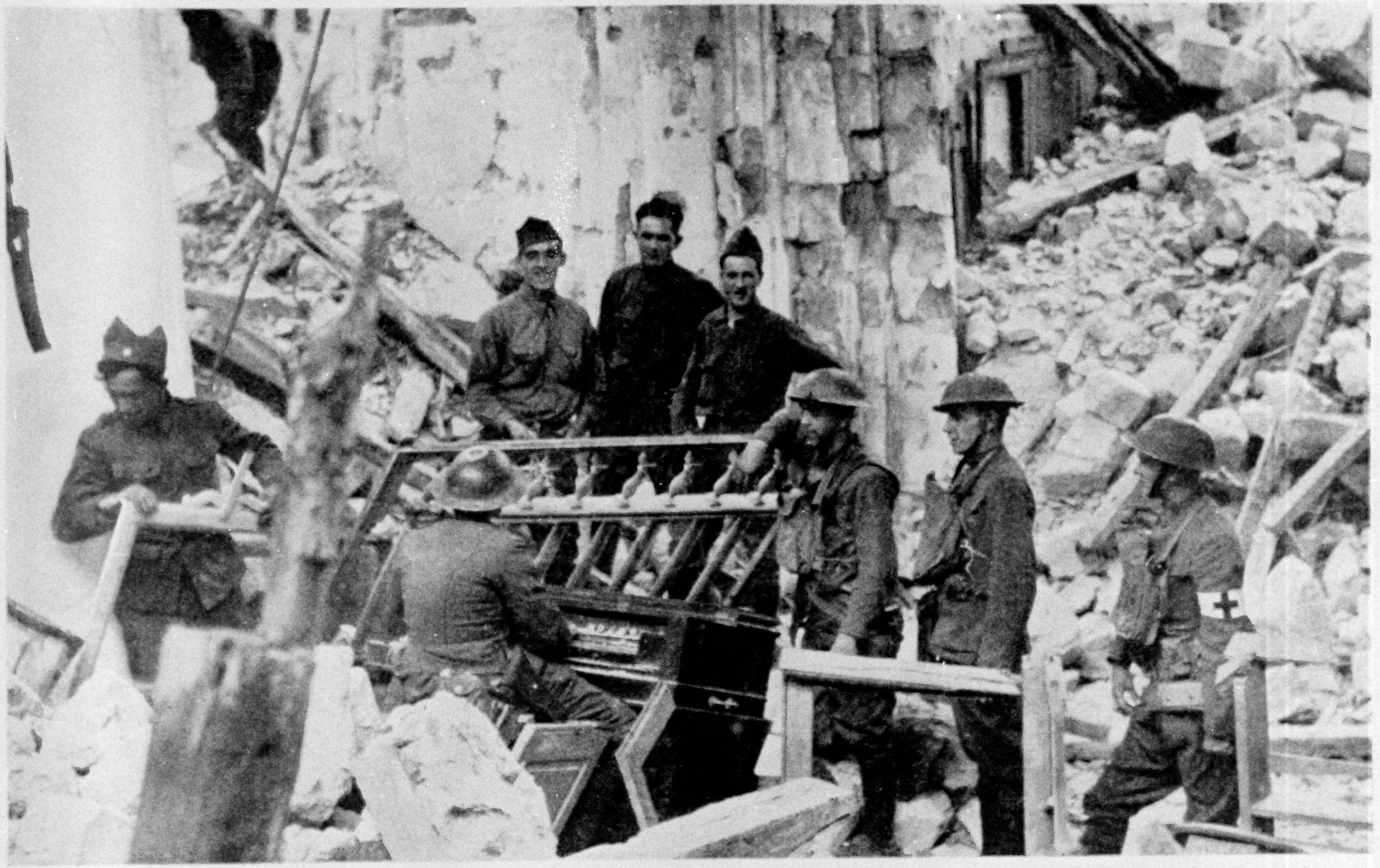
The tree had been set in a sort of base made from a one-pounder projectile of the whiz-bang variety, which stood, in turn, on a cleverly carved stand. I believe the wood for the latter came from a cigar-box, cut and whittled into shape, then carefully fitted together and polished brilliantly in some mysterious manner. The whole thing—tree, base, and all—rested upon a moss-covered board, around the edge of which ran a tiny rustic fence of wild-rose branches entwined with ivy.

By way of tinsel, the tree had been hung with little silver balls made from the tinfoil that comes round chocolate bars. Strands of burnished wire, thin as silk threads and shining like gold, puzzled me for a long time, until I found they had been "salvaged" from the inside mechanism of broken field telephones captured in battle from the Germans. Little beads hung here and there along the branches; they were those found in the long wooden handles of German grenades. Red pods and berries from the wild rose-bushes glowed in the jolliest way among the green needles of the spruce.

Surely there never was before or since a Christmas tree quite like it or a finer array of trimmings. During the whole day it occupied the place of honor at the mess, shining away as merrily as any tree at home. That little Christmas tree beside my bunk at Réville meant more to me than any fancy tree I had ever seen. It sounded the note for the day. Christmas was to be Christmas still, all the mud and rain in France to the contrary.

A CHRISTMAS LANDSCAPE IN NORTHERN FRANCE

A fine, gray mist covered the plain, a sort of ground fog that rose from the flooded ditches and, swirling here and there in the breeze of dawn, half concealed the lowlands of La Thinte. To the east, high out of the fog, I could see the three hills that dominate the landscape—Côte du Chateau, Côte d'Horgne, and the Côte de Morimont. A light cap



Photograph from Herbert Corey

SINGING THE OLD SONGS OF HOME AND CHRISTMAS

Amid the ruins of a shattered church in northern France, these doughboys succeeded in repairing this little organ until it wheezily lent accompaniment to their joyous chorus of thanksgiving at yuletide.

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Photograph from American Red Cross

CELEBRATING CHRISTMAS IN PARIS WITH THE AID OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Not all of the 2,000,000 Americans in France last December had to resort to the expedients practiced by the doughboys on the Meuse. At the celebration shown here, far more important to these men in khaki than the Christmas tree and the feast was the fact that the feminine element supplied the essential spirit of "home."

of snow rested on their summits, catching the first oblique rays of the sun, until the ridges shone and sparkled like winter beacons above the shadows.

Not a house could be seen. The great plain of the Woëvre might well have been a wilderness, so effectually had the curtains of fog been draped about it.

As the sun rose higher over the distant heights of the Moselle, the mists began to grow thin, disclosing more and more of the valley. A church tower was the first sign to appear, the gilded cock of its weathervane standing proudly above the cross—the inevitable *coq gaulois*, a sure token of France.

Another steeple followed—Damvillers, Réville, Etraye, Peuvillers—I counted them one after another as they came into view, all that was left of what had once been the churches in each little red-tiled village. Here and there great rents showed in the solid masonry of their towers, while gaping voids between the buttresses of their walls allowed one to look on the havoc within—upon shattered choirs and broken chancels, a shapeless cluster of stone and glass, the shards of what once had been priceless beauty.

As the last shreds of mist drifted down the lowlands toward Gibercy and far-distant St. Mihiel, the full horror of the picture struck home. Not merely the torn and shattered churches, the piles of broken stones and roof tiles that told of one-time hamlets, not merely these had suffered, but the very surface of the ground itself was ripped and wounded beyond all resemblance of its former self.

Great shell-holes filled with stagnant water, some of them twenty feet across, yawned by the dozen where a few weeks before had been pleasant meadows. Countless smaller holes, the mark of exploding 75's, had pocked the cattle pastures until they resembled the waves of a choppy sea.

THE WASTE AND WRECKAGE OF WAR

Everywhere about me lay the waste and wreckage of war: piles of ammunition left by the retreating Hun, each shell in its basket of wickerwork; boxes of hand grenades partly opened; unexploded "duds" still half buried in the ground, as they had landed during the days of battle; discarded gas-masks, helmets cleverly camouflaged for snipers, rifles, haversacks, even rubber boots lay here and there rotting in the water-soaked holes.

Upturned trees sprawled where they had been hurled by the high explosives, while a few great stumps still reared their splintered bodies above the level of ruin about them.

Across the plain, running roughly north and south, just east of the little river of La Thinte, a line of tiny holes, scraped out by entrenching tool and mess-kit lid, marked the farthest advance of our troops when the firing had ceased on Armistice Day.

A more lonely wilderness of ravage, horror, and destruction could not well be imagined than that laid bare before me in the growing light, as the mists swirled upward to meet the dawn of Christmas Day on the topmost peak of Morimont.

Down the road that runs from Damvillers to Peuvillers, close by the Hospital aux Greves, once a German evacuation point for wounded from Verdun, I clattered along through the mist, mounted orderly beside me, our horses splashing fetlock deep in mud and water. We had left Brigade before sunrise, bound for the church at Peuvillers, where the men of the Third Battalion were holding an early carol service.

A SENTRY'S GREETING

A sentry by the roadside came to "present arms," the snap of his rifle sling striking briskly on the keen morning air. A shout of "Merry Christmas!", "The same to you, sir!" and we had parted; but the day had been marked as different for both of us. It was Christmas after all, in spite of three thousand miles of sea between us and home, in spite of the ruined battlefield of mud about us and the graves of our comrades, many hundreds of them, lying here and there along the woodlands of the Meuse, from the ordered rows on Hill 378 to the great circle of crosses that rings the heights of Montfaucon across the river, a silent token of its storming.

More men appeared, as I rode along, walking in little clusters toward Peuvillers. Some, I saw, were wearing sprigs

Photograph from American Red Cross

SHARING HIS CHRISTMAS BOX WITH A FRENCH PEASANT

The country-folk thought the Americans quite mad as they played their games, raced, and rolled through the rain and mud in celebration of the season, but the spirit of the holiday was interpreted by many generous episodes such as this.

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Photograph by American Red Cross

"KEEPING OUR CHRISTMAS MERRY STILL"

Nearly every billet in France where American soldiers last year celebrated their Christmas had its own particular "Tara," battered, jiggly, and out of tune, but still with melody in its soul.

of holly or mistletoe stuck jauntily in the sides of their oversea caps. Shouts of "Merry Christmas!" could be heard, as others came up from their makeshift quarters along the way.

One group swung by me in the jolliest possible fashion, singing the good old carols with a will. They had got up before dawn and marched round their huts in the mud, singing the Christmas waits—"Silent Night," "Little Town of Bethlehem," "Good King Wenceslas," and the rest.

Everywhere was the mud; inches of it covered the road, while through it slopped the men in khaki with the evergreens in their caps and the songs of good cheer on their lips, bent upon keeping the spirit of Christmas as bright as ever it had shone at home.

CAROLS AT THE VILLAGE CHURCH

By half after 6 the village church was filled. Row upon row of men crowded the nave, their quaint leather jerkins glowing in the candlelight that shone down upon them from the chancel. High in the eastern wall a great hole opened in the masonry, marking the savage burst of a shell. I could see where it had been partially filled with holly boughs. The men had gathered great quantities of the green for that purpose on Christmas Eve.

Small bits of stained glass, all that was left of once beautiful windows, clung here and there to the twisted bands of lead that latticed the carved stonework of the arches. These windows in chancel, nave, and choir had been the glory of the church once, the offering of praise and devotion from the hand of some patient workman-artist who had fitted them together centuries ago, bit by bit, each glorious patch of color in its own appointed place, held there by the metal strips, the whole completed picture in its lacelike frame of chiseled stone and sharply pointed arch. Now they were gone, all their glory reduced to a few bright stars of vivid color that caught the morning glow and pierced the twilight of the nave with spears of light.

The little church was gay with greens. All Christmas Eve the men of the bat-

tation had been at work, some cutting the holly and dragging it in from the woodlands, others wading out into the waters of the marsh and climbing great poplars after mistletoe that grew in clusters high up among the branches. Ivy had been gathered in long ropes and twined about the pillars of the nave. The altar, chancel, choir, and transepts, all were fresh and gay with green. The very walls were hung with it, so that I had to look twice to see the shell-scarred plaster beneath or the tattered Stations of the Cross in their frames.

AN UNFORGETTABLE SCENE

Cedar, spruce, holly, ivy, mistletoe, everywhere the Christmas greens, everywhere a clean, fresh breath of out-of-doors, until the old and broken church must have thought itself young again, must have stirred to feel within its walls a spirit of reverence that had already softened the scars of war, hiding them under the holly wreaths and garlands.

The service was short and simple; just the singing of a few old carols, then the celebration of the Holy Communion. The fact that the form used followed that of the Episcopal Church made no difference whatever to the men of various denominations in the nave. It was curious to note how the broadening strain of battle, the common hardships and sacrifice, had done away with all feeling of sect.

Later in the day, other services were held at Réville and the villages round about, but in spite of more elaborate singing and the attendance of the regimental bands, the impressive effect of the carol service at dawn was lacking.

The scene in that ruined church at Peuvillers was one never to be forgotten, as the growing light sparkled through the remnants of old glass upon the crowded uniforms half hidden along the shadowy vaults of the aisles. It was a picture from the Middle Ages, accentuated by the white vestments of the clergyman standing high in the tapered chancel.

"FRIEND OR FOE"

Close by the church door, as we were leaving, I saw the men gathered round a granite boulder, a sort of rough monument. Evidently it had been placed there in the graveyard by the enemy during the period they had held the plain of the Woëvre. The inscription was carved boldly across the face of the rock in German. It read:

"Whether it be friend or foe,
In death alike united.
To those who fell in defense
Of their fatherland,
1914."

By a curious coincidence that monument of fellowship and forgiveness between foes, a rare enough thing in this war of bitter feeling and national hatred, stood in the very churchyard where for the first time in many months our men had had a chance to attend divine service.

Taken in connection with the ending of the war so few weeks before and the Christmas carols of peace and good-will we had just sung, it went a great way toward showing us that some of the Huns, at least, had been men who could respect the dead and appreciate the sacrifices of patriotism, regardless of country.

A STADIUM OF MUD

By noon the cheering effect of sunshine had long since departed and Christmas Day returned to the usual drizzle of northern France. Had it been possible to produce more mud, or deeper mud, or sloppier mud, the Meuse Valley would undoubtedly have done so; but the limit had been reached some weeks before.

The fields were utterly impassable. Where the ground had not been carved into huge shell craters full of water, it was just brown and yellow clay of a consistence that stuck to our hobnails and would not let go. That was bad enough, but it kept on increasing about our shoes so alarmingly at each step that we had to carry a stick and pry off great hunks of it every minute or come to a standstill through lack of power to move our feet.

The roads—what four years of war, lack of care and the shell fire of a modern battle had left of them—were somewhat better. They were muddy all right, but only to a depth of two or three inches, and the mud was of the soft and slushy variety, resting on more or less solid underpinnings. That was a great help, for we could slop along comfortably enough without being pulled to a halt. It is no

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exaggeration to say that we Americans had not known what mud could be like until we found it at its worst in the lowlands of the Meuse and Woevre.

The plans for Christmas Day called for field sports in the afternoon. That seemed to be as near an approach to a real home Christmas as we could come under the circumstances. The prospects certainly were far from encouraging, but, be it ever said to the credit of the American doughboy, he rose triumphant over all obstacles. The first problem was where to hold the sports. Very clearly we could not use the fields, for no one can run where he cannot walk, nor jump where he can scarcely crawl. In the end, we had to fall back upon the road.

The hundred-yard dash, the two-twenty, the running broad jump, the high jump, potato race, sack race, three-legged race, signal relay, Yorkshire wrestling—every last man in the outfit went in for something. Winners, led by the sergeant-major, strove through the mud and rain against the Dashers, captained by the first sergeant of brigade.

The deeper the mud, the higher ran the rivalry, the harder struggled the men, until the shell-torn hollow, with its little ruin of Réville, echoed to the strangest cheers it had ever heard.

The Brigadier himself came down from his shack on the hillside, plowing through the mud and crawling round shell-holes until he had reached a vantage point on the bank above the road. Here, the man who had taken Grande Pré, and thus broken the keystone of German resistance in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, stood all afternoon in mist and driving rain, shouting encouragement to the racing men with the same spirit that had led him but a few weeks before to take a first-line battalion forward in person when it seemed impossible for anyone to advance.

A MYSTERY TO THE COUNTRY-SIDE FRENCH

As the sports grew keener, our cheering and noise grew louder, the hip-hip-hurrahs and three-times-threes attracting the attention of what few French refugees and poilus were in the neighborhood. They stood for a while along the roadside vainly trying to make out what it all could be about. It was too much for them, however. Clearly carol singing at dawn, then mad racing and leaping and tugging on a rope in the mud was beyond their ken. With significant shrugs and shaking of heads they went away.

They had put us down as mad, quite mad: but, then, all American soldiers seem so to them, and it did not make much matter to us. We left them to their own celebration of the day with vin rouge, stewed rabbit, and snails. The games went on with even louder shouts and hip-hip-hurrahs in the good old Anglo-Saxon way.

MUDDY FIELDS MAKE FOR FUN

The best fun of all were the sack race and three-legged race, for they were run off in the fields, where the mud and slime and ponds that had been shell craters only added to the comedy. Such slipping and sliding and falling in the mire could not well be imagined. It seemed as though all the rain and soggy discomforts of the previous weeks had been but a preliminary setting of the stage, a preparing of the ground for the afternoon's fun.

We could forgive the country of the Meuse a lot, even the mud somewhat, while we watched the comical antics of doughboys in gunny-sacks hopping, wobbling, sprawling head first over the course. It was a real course, too, in the way of hazards! Each contestant's friends and backers cheered him on his way with fervent cries and entreaties, one Irishman urging his favorite to "Lep to it like a man, for the love of God and County Mayo!"

The last two events in the games were a pie-eating contest and a tug o' war. Sassamann, from Missouri, competed with Helm, from Pennsylvania, and the man from Missouri won. Arms locked behind backs, both men knelt in the mud, the pies resting on the ground before them. At the word to begin, they bent over and the race was on. It was an excellent and a very practical demonstration of the value of chewing. Fletcher would have appreciated it keenly.

Missouri's son went to work in slow and deadly earnest, chewing each hunk well and swallowing it before bobbing for another, while Pennsylvania's repre-

THE CHRISTMAS BOX FROM HOME

There were seas of mud and a never-ceasing fall of rain throughout northern France during the last week of December, 1918, but no external incidents could dim the enthusiasm of those intent upon celebrating Christmas in the familiar American fashion.

sentative attempted to win by a spurt. That bolt was fatal to success, for before long he had bitten off more than he could chew in a very literal sense of the words.

The tug o' war and Yorkshire wrestling over and the signal relay run far up the hillside and back, we left the muddy stretch of road and climbed to the little level where we had been billeted in shacks and dugouts vacated by the Germans during our advance in the last days of the war. We had begun long before to plan this Christmas, and its crowning feature was to be the dinner.

MAKING A MESS HALL

There were two requisites for that—something to eat and a place to eat it in. Uncle Sam, all the home newspapers to the contrary, could not be counted on to furnish us much of either. Experience had taught us a lot and—well, "corn willie" in the rain seemed but a poor substitute for the turkey and plum pudding of the old days; consequently we had begun work a fortnight before on our mess hall.

There was, as a starter, a shack that combined a leaky roof partially knocked in by a shell, with one end wall and glassless window. There were, beside, sufficient uprights to hold the sagging roof in place. That was all. The building had been started by the Germans, but never completed. It looked hopeless and very nearly was so. We built the mess hall, nevertheless, thanks to the magic of "salvage"—the modern army's substitute for Aladdin's Lamp.

The roof presented the most serious problem, as it never stopped raining on it and never could be expected to. We solved it finally by tearing away the badly splintered boards, replacing them by others salvaged from a near-by German dump, and covering the whole affair with a huge piece of water-soaked carpet that had once graced a village parlor. We battened it down with salvaged nails and rope for all the world like troopship

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hatches in a heavy sea. Strangely enough, it turned the weather in a way contrary to what we had dared expect.

The walls were easy. Lumber was plentiful at the captured dump and a four-line team furnished transportation. Last of all came the question of windows, and that was a puzzler, for a pane of unbroken glass was rarer than hen's teeth in all that shell-crushed plain. The men were patient, however, and contrived to locate a sufficient quantity, searching for days throughout the shelters and dugouts that burrowed deep into the hillsides.

Our carpenter was, by all odds, the hardest-working person at Brigade, for while the other men were gathering material he was always kept busy trying to hold up his end of the job, and he succeeded. On Christmas Eve the last board had been nailed on the walls and the last bench completed. We really had a mess hall that was worthy of the name.

All afternoon we had lugged in the greens and hung them everywhere, until the rafters and unpainted walls were hidden under an amazing curtain of spruce boughs, pines, cedars, holly, mistletoe, and ivy. The old verse was literally true:

> "Lo, Christmas Day is here at last,
> Let every one be jolly;
> The posts are all with ivy dressed,
> And all the walls with holly."

Rickety German trench stoves about two feet high stood in each corner. When they did not smoke too much, they kept the place comfortably warm, only threatening to burn us up at times, greens and all.

TARA, THE PRIDE OF THE MESS HALL

Tara, the pride of the mess, stood in a cleared place at one end, apart from the long tables and benches we had built out from the walls. Tara was a piano, a war-scarred veteran. Tara by name, because having lost his entire front casing in action, he looked more like a harp than anything else and, thanks to a weakness in the legs, had to lean against the wall for support.

Tara had fallen upon evil days before coming into our hands. Originally French, four years of German pounding had left their mark upon his keys. Then had come the Allied shelling, and Tara, with front boards shot to splinters, had stood for many weeks while the constant drizzle of the Meuse had soaked down upon him through the roofless jumble of stone that had been a house. The effect was that Tara's keys were mute, wedged solidly together, in fact—that is, until the trench stoves had got in their work.

We had carried Tara with infinite trouble to the driest of our dugouts—the one where the moisture only dripped from the roof at one end. Here we had surrounded him with trench stoves all stoked to the limit and going full tilt, with a man specially detailed to keep up the fires. The keys, one at a time, had responded to this heroic treatment, until now, on Christmas Day, Tara had once more found his soul.

SENDING A TRUCK ACROSS FRANCE

The problem of food had seemed overwhelming at first. We might well have been in some mountain fastness, for all the free communication there was with the outside world. Such roads as there were presented more the appearance of quarries than anything else. Railways could not be considered. Our quartermaster depot had trouble enough in getting the very necessities of life out to us, let alone Christmas luxuries. Finally we cut the Gordian Knot by attempting the impossible and sending our little Ford truck all the way across France, from the ruined hills of Verdun, on past Ste. Ménehould and the shell-torn forest of the Argonne; then east to the great Route Nationale and Paris.

The Brigade Fund, helped out by a donation from the officers, had been put to good use and few, if any, troops of the A. E. F. still standing by their arms on the old battle line had a finer dinner than that we saw spread out before us as we entered the mess hall after our Christmas games.

The men sat down on both sides of the rough boards that served as tables. When all had found a place, the General himself entered the room. He spoke but a few words; yet no man present, officer or private, will ever forget the scene. It was a soldier's greeting to soldiers, just

the man who had led in battle wishing those of us who had served under him the best of luck and a Merry Christmas.

He told us to remember the day, to keep it fresh in our minds as one Christmas that had been different. He closed with a word about our dead—those who had died, many hundreds of them, our own friends, not because their sacrifice had been necessary at all, but through lack of proper training and preparation in the years before. Every man who had faced death in battle knew that the General spoke the simple truth.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER SURPASSING ALL DREAMS

In contrast to our usual bully-beef and potatoes, this Christmas dinner far surpassed anything that we had dreamed of. Turkey—yes, real American turkey—was there; mashed potatoes, tomatoes, stewed corn, celery, apple pie—it would have been a credit to the best chef in New York—yet every bit of it had been fetched at unbelievable trouble all the way from Paris; then cooked in an open shed, where the rain dripped down through the holes in the roof upon the small field range that smoked and sputtered in the mud below. Cigars and cigarettes had reached us from the "Y," together with a fine supply of candy.

No one can appreciate just what that Christmas dinner really meant to us unless he realizes what had gone before. It sounds like the usual dinner at home, but one must remember that our surroundings were very far from usual. Aside from any of the fighting, any of the horrors of Montfaucon, Nantillois, Wadonville, Hill 378, and the rest, this Christmas dinner was the very first meal my men had been able to eat in four months with a place to sit down together and a roof to cover them.

Since September they had stood in line, day after day, under constant rain, waiting for each meal, usually well soaked and muddy. When their kits were filled they had still stood, of necessity, in the rain, or found what uncomfortable shelter they could beneath some leaking shack or dugout pent. Now, on Christmas Day, we were in a warm room, sitting at tables and a real feast laid out before us.

There was no thought of a mess line. The cooks and kitchen police, though it meant far more work for them, would not hear of that. Volunteers hurried in with the food hot off the field range and served it to us at the tables.

IN THE SPIRIT OF THE OLD SONG

It was really an old-fashioned feast, taking the late afternoon and a good part of the evening before coming to an end. Then it was that Tara came into play, finding his long-lost soul, as though it never had fled beneath the scourge of shrapnel and H. E. and endless rain.

The more we hammered away at him, the looser grew his keys, until at last only a few notes stuck together at a time. "Harry Lauder," "Where the River Shannon Flows," even "Rosy O'Grady," all the old songs of home and Christmas were sung over and over again. An occasional clog or jig, got up offhand, added to the fun. The players took turns, but Tara held out to the last, his blackened keys clicking and clacking away at a great rate, while all his mysterious insides jumped and jiggled about, exposed to public view in a scandalous way.

Like everything else, Christmas came to an end at last. The mess hall was deserted and Tara left leaning against the wall once more, as mute as his famous namesake. The trench stoves burned a while, then smoked themselves out. In the morning we had work before us, lots of it. Sudden orders had come in for a march to distant billets. Two days after Christmas we made packs and early in the morning marched away. The mess hall had been used just once. "C'est la guerre!"

That was the last we ever saw of Réville; but the picture of our Christmas Day there in the rain and mud of that shell-torn hollow is one that will never fade. It proved, for one thing, that it takes a lot to down the doughboy. It takes more than war and hardship and a longing for home, since in the face of all these, from the little tree at dawn and the carols on to the last cracked note from Tara, we had held our sports and made our feast with the best of them, as the old song says, "keeping our Christmas merry still!"

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PLEASANT PASTURES FOR THE CAMELS OF THE FROZEN NORTH: A HERD OF ALASKAN REINDEER GRAZING ON A WIND-SWEPT, SNOW-COVERED HILLSIDE

These are a few of the 160,000 animals in Alaska which constitute the fruitful increase of 1,280 deer imported from Siberia less than 30 years ago.

THE CAMEL OF THE FROZEN DESERT

By Carl J. Lomen

With Photographs by Lomen Brothers, Nome, Alaska

WHEN the circus comes to town and the steam calliope, calling with its raucous but seductive voice to old and young alike, allures the crowds to gaze in wonder at the grand parade, it is the camels and elephants that sweep the youngsters along crowded pavements in a wave of deepest interest.

Not even Sheba's queen, enthroned in state upon her regal car which milk-white horses draw, and dressed in jeweled robes that scintillate with rainbow beams, can prevent the tan-cheeked, barefoot boy or his urban counterpart from serving as an escort for those awkward beasts whose very shuffling tread bespeaks a haughty dignity. Strong iron bars imprison Leo and his tawny mate, but the camels can be studied at first hand.

What matters it that somewhere beneath the Syrian sun or beside the storied walls of far Peking the philosophic ship of the sandy desert calmly chews his cud unnoticed by the passing throng, or that in tropical Ceylon or India the plodding pachyderm belongs to the Labor Union rather than to the Players' Club? The commonplace has only to be transported to another clime to make it interesting.

THE ALASKAN'S OX, SHEEP, AND HORSE IN ONE

Not less interesting than the camel of the Sahara or the Gobi is the reindeer, the camel of the frozen desert in America's farthest north. The average American probably considers the reindeer only as the picturesque feature in an otherwise featureless Arctic landscape, or as the draft animal for a fur-clad foreigner with high cheek-bones and matted hair.

But to Alaskans, Eskimos and whites alike, reindeer are today what lowing kine are to the dairy-farmers of Holland, humble sheep to the Australian wool-raiser, or bulky shorthorns to the Texas cowman—utility untinctured with romance.

Within a single generation, "Cupid" and "Vixen" and "Comet" and "Prancer," those semi-mythological companions of ruddy Saint Nick which spring into action with the very first remembered syllables of the famous Christmas poem, have become the staple live stock of the Far Northwest of the American continent. Santa Claus may use a motor truck or even an airplane in making his city deliveries, but in Alaska the reindeer is coming into its own.

FIRST REINDEER IMPORTED 27 YEARS AGO

In Europe and Asia the reindeer was domesticated in prehistoric times. Not so in America, where this species of the deer family, the *Cervidæ*, were known as caribou, and are still so known, to distinguish them from the domesticated and imported animal.

The first importation, consisting of only 162 reindeer, was landed at Teller, Alaska, on Independence Day, 1892.* During that year and the decade following, 1,118 more were imported from Siberia and landed on the shores of Port Clarence Bay. The reindeer imported from Norway in 1898 were all draft animals, steers, and are now extinct.

From the outset the deer thrived, and as the number increased, other herds were formed from the mother herd at Teller. Roaming the frozen wastes north and south, from Point Barrow to the Alaskan Peninsula, there are today more than a hundred herds, aggregating about 160,000 deer. It is estimated that during this period more than 100,000 have been killed for food and skins; so that in less than thirty years the increase has been more than two hundred fold.

Although the Alaskan reindeer industry is still in its infancy, it is rapidly becoming firmly established.

*See "Reindeer in Alaska," by Gilbert Grosvenor, in The Geographic for April, 1903.

REINDEER SLEDS LADEN WITH DEER MEAT FOR THE NOME MARKET

Note the "velvet" of the horns in process of shedding. The draft animal to the rear is wearing the Lapp style of harness, which consists of a single ting. This is gradually being discarded throughout Alaska in favor of the single-tree harness.

LED TO WATER, THE REINDEER PROVES NO MORE AMENABLE TO PERSUASION THAN THE AXIOMATIC HORSE WHICH REFUSES TO DRINK

The reindeer is not, however, highly prolific. The female deer usually gives birth to but one fawn a year, and if there are twins, one (or both) of the young is liable to die.

The rapid increase is due to two facts: One is the remarkable hardihood of the fawns, which only a few hours after birth are strong and fleet of foot. The contrast between the self-reliant reindeer fawn and the weak, knobby-kneed colt or calf is striking and has much to do with the tendency of reindeer herds to increase rapidly in spite of a low birth rate. As the social worker would say, the infant mortality is slight.

The other factor in the rapid increase, and an illustration of the fact that early fecundity is not entirely a tropical trait, is the remarkable fact that yearling reindeer frequently reproduce.

Extreme cold rarely kills off the very young. The rigors of the Arctic and the forcing processes of tropical heat both serve to protect from extermination the fauna of the respective zones of each.

Conducive to the increase may also be mentioned the fact that the herders have learned to keep a sharp lookout for strayed or lost animals, and to afford the herds all possible protection from wolves, lynx, and other predatory animals. Special care is given the herd during the fawning season, which commences usually with the first full moon after the middle of April and lasts throughout the month of June.

WHERE THE REINDEER GETS ITS NAME

The reindeer has been aptly named. Of all ungulate, ruminant, and gregarious animals, it is one of the most particular in the selection of its food. It pastures during the summer on tender mosses, lichens, mushrooms, algæ, and grasses. Its typical home is Lapland. In the Lapp tongue the word "reino" means pasturage, so that the word "reindeer" means an *animal that pastures*. During the long winter the deer subsist entirely upon moss, which abounds on the vast tundras and hills of Alaska, so that the deerman has almost unlimited grazing land for his herds.

XUM

TWO CHAMPION REINDEER TEAMS AND THEIR OWNERS

Efforts are now being made to improve the strain of the domesticated reindeer by cross-breeding with the caribou, of which there are two important species in North America—the "Woodland" and the "Barren Ground." The caribou lacks the symmetry and grace of the true deer, but is strong and heavy, the larger males weighing from 300 to 400 pounds.

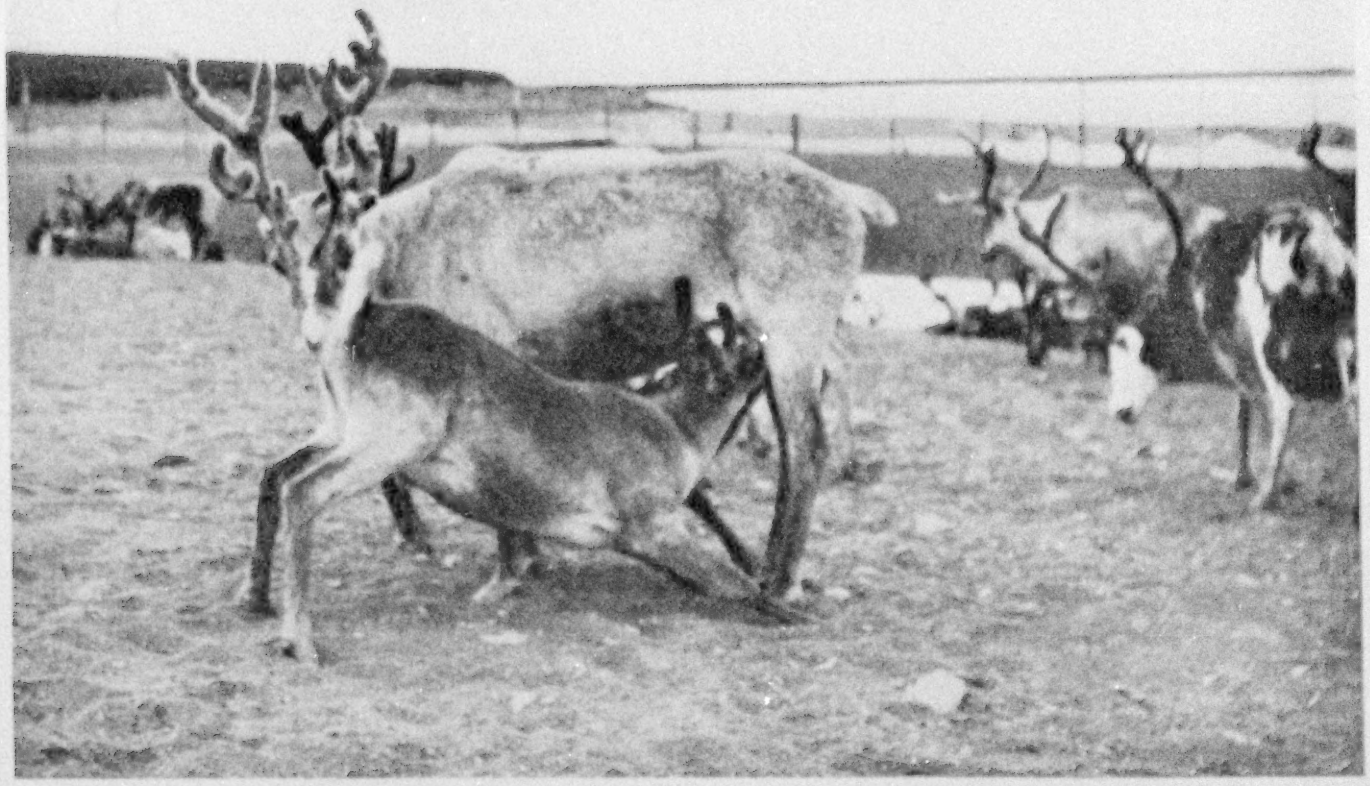
XUM

A FOREST OF HORNS: BOTH THE MALE AND FEMALE REINDEER HAVE ANTLERS

Note the number of albinos in this flock. When the reindeer were first introduced into Alaska, white deer were about as rare as black sheep; but they are growing more numerous from year to year. It is the belief of experts that the presence of distinctly colored animals is largely due to their domestication.

GLASSES OF FASHION AND MOLDS OF FORM IN ARCTIC ALASKA

The Eskimo uses the hide of the reindeer in the manufacture of his principal article of attire, the *parka*, a combination coat and overcoat with hood attached. The sinews of the deer are used for thread. The ideal equipment for winter travel consists of two *parkas*, one worn with the fur turned in, the other with the fur out. The hood is trimmed with wolverine, to which frost does not adhere.



A DOE AND HER OFFSPRING

Taking the government's estimate of the value of a reindeer as $25, the one hundred herds of Alaska are worth $4,000,000. Not only is there a future for the reindeer industry as a food resource, but the hides offer an opportunity for the development of a glove industry equal to that of Sweden.

It has been estimated that there are 200,000 square miles of this dry, coral-like moss in Alaska—enough grazing land for 10,000,000 deer. This class of pasturage is suitable for no other animal except, it may be, the musk-ox; hence these thousands of square miles of Arctic Alaska, were it not for the reindeer, would prove practically valueless and could not be permanently inhabited.

There is only one drawback to this calculation: Inevitably the reindeer seek the coast in summer, to escape the swarms of mosquitoes and to lick up the salt deposited by the ocean waters. The Lapps have a saying that "mosquitoes make the best herders in summer time."

It is believed, however, that if salt can be supplied in sufficient quantity inland, and if the deer can be taken to the hills, where land breezes will serve the same purpose as the sea winds in blowing away the mosquitoes, the animals can be persuaded to overcome their inbred instinct for a seaside excursion in summer.

One speaks of persuading because the Lapps, brought 10,000 miles from Norway as herders, and their understudies, the Eskimos, do not drive, but lead or follow the herd. The reindeer selects his own mossy pastures and goes unerringly to his breezy shores and salty waters with the coming of summer.

CURIOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REINDEER

The reindeer constitutes the *genus rangifer*, differing from that of ordinary deer in the important particular that both sexes have antlers, which are shed annually.

A study of the physical characteristics and the habits of this unique brand of live stock forms a fascinating subject for the deerman, only some of which can be mentioned here. He has observed that the antlers of the female remain much later in the spring than do those of the male, thus affording the mother a weapon with which to drive away the stronger

A MOUNTED COURIER OF THE FAR NORTH

Reindeer were introduced into Alaska by the government in order to insure a food supply and economic independence for the natives living in those sections of the territory where the deer could be propagated. A number of Lapps were induced to settle in Alaska at the same time. They have taught the Eskimos how to care for the herds and how to handle the deer as draft animals.

male from good feeding places for her young; that the large antlers and browtines of the deer are not used, as stated by many writers, to scrape away the snow and uncover the moss, but that the deer use their hoofs to break the crust and paw their way to their feed; that while in motion a herd produces a peculiar sound, similar to that of an approaching hail-storm, a crackling sound, which some have claimed arises from the striking together of the horny toes, but which in fact is due to the peculiar anatomy of the animal at the fetlocks, and is produced by some sinew at that point when the foot is in action.

Unlike most animals, the reindeer prefers to travel against the wind. Heavy

AN ALASKAN AND HIS DUMB FRIEND, WHICH SUPPLIES FOOD, CLOTHING, AND TRANSPORTATION

One of the advantages which the reindeer herder enjoys over his southern brother herder of sheep and cattle is that in times of blizzard the deerman is not forced to remain with the herd. After the storm passes, he is able to estimate with approximate accuracy the location of his charges; for the reindeer, unlike most animals, prefers to travel against the wind and at uniform speed. The neck and shoulders of the deer are protected by a heavy growth of long, whitish hair

hair about the head and shoulders and a growth of long, whitish hair under the neck are special protections against cold. So sure are the herders of this animal instinct that during the severe blizzards which often sweep over the country they can seek cabin shelter for themselves for days and still be able to calculate the exact direction and the approximate distance to the point where they will find their herds when the storm has passed.

THE WARBLE FLY, DREADED PEST OF THE REINDEER

A pest with which the reindeer herdsman must reckon is the warble fly, a sort

TRAVELING AT EXPRESS SPEED IN ALASKA

In a report to the Department of the Interior, one of the Bureau of Education's superintendents in Alaska states that in eight years he traveled more than 25,000 miles on tours of inspection, 11,000 of which were behind reindeer. He says, "I consider deer better than dogs for three-fourths of the traveling I have to do. In addition to the greater comfort when traveling with deer, they are more economical, for the deer finds its own feed."

of Subway tourist among ticks and jiggers. The aid of government specialists is not yet available and the herder does not know how to combat this insect, whose fiendish ingenuity still baffles him.

The animal tick, which is about the size of a horsefly, first lays its eggs on the fetlock of the deer, which thus becomes the Achilles' heel of the Arctic speedster. When the deer licks them off, the eggs are lodged in the animal's mouth or throat, where they hatch into worms, which work their way up along the neck and down the back of the animal, under the skin. Having thus made life miserable for their host, the worms finally gnaw or bore their way through the hide and become flies.

Although not deadly, the warble fly causes much irritation among the reindeer and reduces their vitality. So sensitive have the animals become to this pest that the buzz of a fly of any kind causes a noticeable nervousness among the entire herd.

The warble fly is a handicap to the commercial deerman because the little worms, piercing the skin to escape, leave the hide punctured with tiny holes which lessen its marketable value.

THE MAKING OF AN ESKIMO PARKA

To the Eskimo the reindeer hide is less seriously impaired. His principal use of the hide or pelt is to make the warm, hairy *parka*, a cozy coat with hood attached. The hood and sleeves are sewn on with reindeer sinews, which do not rot like ordinary thread. The late Walter C. Shields, Superintendent of the Northwestern District of Alaska, Bureau of Education, in his published poem, "The Ancient Ground," gave the following graphic description of the making of the sinew thread:

"Behind the rest, on heaped up skins,
The oldest hag crouched on her shins.
Her teeth were worn down to her gums,
And rawhide thongs had scarred her thumbs.
She split a sinew strip in two
(Back sinew from the caribou);
Between her sunken, oozing lips
The stringy strip of sinew slips.
She mumbles it 'twixt tongue and jaws,
As through her mouth each strip she draws;
She rubs it with her greasy claws
Until each soft and moistened shred
Becomes a long and pliant thread,
Rubbed round upon her cheek."

XUM

REINDEER DIGGING IN THE SNOW FOR MOSS

The herdsman in Alaska has almost unlimited grazing land for his deer. An area of more than 200,000 square miles of land is covered with the coral-like moss on which this animal thrives. The deer uses its hoofs to break the crust and paw its way to the moss.

PICTORIAL BULLETINS ON THE EARLY LIFE OF A FAWN

The young animals are noted for their extraordinary hardihood. A few hours after birth they are strong and fleet of foot. Extreme cold rarely kills the fawns, which are usually born between the first full moon after the middle of April and the end of June.

REINDEER MEAT DRESSED AT NOME, ALASKA, FOR MARKET IN THE STATES

The meat has a flavor between beef and mutton. The carcass is frozen with the hide on and shipped to Minneapolis or Seattle for distribution. It is estimated that the tundras of Alaska can support 10,000,000 reindeer.

Using her arms, hands, and fingers as anatomical measuring sticks, the Eskimo seamstress makes the hood a perfect fit, and trims it with a fringe of wolverine. The finest traveling outfit contains two *parkas*—one worn with the fur in and with the hood trimmed with wolverine; the other with the fur out and trimmed with wolfskin.

As frost does not adhere to wolverine fur, the latter is especially desirable to wear next to the face. The tiny hairy icicles formed on other fur from congealed moisture of the breath are most uncomfortable. The longer hair of the wolfskin trimming blows across the face, thus protecting it from icy blasts. Both *parkas* are worn at the same time.

GIRLS USE THEIR TEETH TO SHAPE BOOTS

In northern Europe reindeer gloves are highly prized by reason of their warmth and because moisture does not injure them. They command three times the price, on the European market, of their closest rival, the heavy mocha glove. The Alaskans do not use reindeer hide for gloves, but they do make from it mittens and a warm boot or *muk-luk*. The soles of the muk-luk are ingeniously shaped to fit the foot by expert Eskimo girls, whose crimping tools are none other than their teeth.

The Bureau of Education, acting under the Department of the Interior, first introduced the reindeer into Alaska, not as a live-stock proposition, but primarily to assist the Eskimo (who, like the Indian, is the ward of the Interior Department), and the industry has been developed by that department.

The Eskimos own approximately 70 per cent of all the deer in Alaska, and the Bureau of Education has been much handicapped by the smallness of the $5,000 annual appropriation granted in recent years to care for the industry, instruct herders, and administer general supervision over herds which cover a stretch of territory more than a thousand miles in extent.

DEER BROUGHT TO ALASKA TO AID THE ESKIMO

Congress would do well to double the amount, for it is safe to say that few, if any, appropriations made by that body bring as big returns as the "reindeer appropriation" handled by the Bureau of Education.

ESKIMOS PREFER THE REINDEER TO THE DOG FOR LONG-DISTANCE TRAVELING IN THE FROZEN NORTH

While the usual rate of travel is from 25 to 35 miles a day, a span of racing deer has made ten miles in less than 28 minutes, pulling sled and driver.

XUM

A HERD OF REINDEER NEAR GOLOVIN BAY, ALASKA

While the doe is not prolific, usually having only one fawn a year, the Alaskan herds have increased remarkably in a quarter of a century. The explanation lies in the fact that the yearling deer frequently reproduces. If properly tended, a herd will double in number in three years.

CONTRARY TO POPULAR BELIEF, THE REINDEER DOES NOT EMPLOY ITS ANTLERS IN REMOVING THE SNOW FROM ITS MOSSY PASTURE. The horns of the mother deer are of service to the fawn, however, for with them she drives away the males from the best feeding places, thus insuring the young animal a safe grazing place.

XUM

Secretary Lane has said that the importation of the reindeer is "the one constructive thing done by the government for Alaska in nearly half a century."

When the white man began to hunt the whale, the walrus, and the seal, in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean, he became a competitor of the Eskimo. The white man's facilities for bagging this game soon put the Eskimo at a hopeless disadvantage. Fortunately the government awakened to the necessity of providing these wards with a means of livelihood in lieu of what they had lost.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson was the pioneer in realizing the possibilities of the reindeer industry for this purpose. He appealed to Congress, but did not await its action. The first reindeer brought to Alaska were purchased with funds raised by him through private subscription. The government in 1892 appropriated $6,000, the first of a series of annual appropriations made to continue the importations.

Thus it came about that the Bureau of Education first fostered the reindeer industry as a means of vocational education for 20,000 Eskimos who otherwise would have had to be supported or left to starve. The present need is for a scientific study of the animal. The importance of the industry demands it.

Of late years the industry has been taken up by a number of white men as a private enterprise. No objection to their entering the reindeer field has been raised on the part of government officials, as the development of outside markets for reindeer meat, skins, and by-products will thereby be promoted; but, in order to protect the Eskimo, a rule has been established that female deer may not be purchased from the natives.

THE MEAT OF THE DEER AND ITS INFANT PACKING INDUSTRY

A number of Lapps, originally employed by the government to teach the Eskimos the occupation of herding, were permitted to borrow not to exceed 100 deer each. In five years they were to return a like number, keeping the increase. From one such loan in 1901 a count of 800 was made in 1908. During that year the 800 animals were equally divided into two herds, one of which now numbers not less than 10,000.

The meat of the deer is not "gamy" in flavor. It has been most aptly described as having a flavor between that of beef and mutton. The animal is butchered by modern methods, after which the carcass is frozen with the hide on and shipped to distributing points in the States, principally Seattle and Minneapolis. There it is kept in cold storage until sold for food.

Female deer are seldom killed. Of the males a certain number are set aside for breeding purposes and the rest are fattened as steers. The average life of a deer is about 15 years, but steers are butchered when three years old.

Alaskan records are not sufficiently complete to show the number of fawns that the average female deer will bear, but it is estimated to be twelve or more. A well-kept herd will more than double itself in three years.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE REINDEER

Most reindeer are dark brown in color, but the herds contain some spotted and white animals. White deer formerly were about as common as black sheep, but are becoming more numerous. It was feared that the increasing prevalence of these variations might indicate a weakening of the stock, just as the increase in the number of deformed animals is due to inbreeding; but experts say not. Their theory is that the presence of the distinctively colored animals is due to their domestication, and that this fact makes for a greater birth rate, because of a process of natural selection by which some of the females will mate only with the white or spotted deer. Returned to a wild state, they would again take on a uniform color. Shortly the experiment is to be tried of introducing caribou* blood into the herds, in the hope that a larger animal will be produced and the breed improved.

The reindeer has been called the camel of the Far North. It serves as a beast of burden, and is to the nomad of the north what the camel is to the nomad of the southern desert. Like unto its southern

*See "Wild Animals of North America," published by the National Geographic Society.

XUM

THE RACETRACK OF THE REINDEER IS A TRACKLESS WASTE

"brother" that "lives on its hump," the reindeer draws on its supply of fat in times of want. For long-distance travel the Eskimo prefers the reindeer to dogs, as the former finds its own feed; not so the dogs. With improvements in harnesses and sleds, the Arctic "camel" has become more and more popular in a transport capacity. The burden carried on a sled drawn by a single deer should not exceed 200 pounds.

Surprising records have been made in long-distance travel and also in speed tests. Indeed, for short distances, the deer can outrun the dog or horse. At an annual reindeer fair in Alaska, two deer, pulling a sled and driver, made five miles in 14 minutes 32 seconds, and ten miles in 27 minutes 20 seconds.

The usual rate of travel on long-distance excursions should be from 25 to 35 miles a day, if the welfare of the deer is considered. Even then the deer can only be employed continuously in that fashion for from 15 to 17 days. While traveling it has no chance to graze. When compelled to do this at night it loses sleep. In consequence the store of fat which encases its body and furnishes reserve food and strength becomes exhausted.

The Eskimo never prods or crowds the deer after it indicates its desire to quit the journey. He unharnesses it and leaves it to find its way back to its herd, which it usually succeeds in doing. If it does not succeed in this, it is likely to join another herd.

The ownership of reindeer is indicated by ear-marks. By marking the ears the reindeer of the various herds are distinguished, and annually there is a general reassignment of animals to their owners.

Several years ago the government asked for bids for mail delivery in Alaska by airplane. Sand-dune and ice-floe are already being traversed by winged messengers whose only footprint is a fleeting shadow. But there will always be a great and increasing need in Alaska for the reindeer—the camel of the frozen desert. Kriss Kringle's steeds will continue to be used in fiction and romance, but to the disillusioned more essentially as an animal of the greatest practical utility, an animal of which it has been said that "it can be used to the last hair."

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Vase and flower basket have frost-like engraving. The bowl is diamond cut, brilliant, and clear.

Christmas Gift Suggestions

THE renaissance in the vogue which favors crystal and cut glass provides new pleasure in Christmas gift selection.

For this season, Libbey presents many designs, new and beautiful in form and decoration, the inspiration and handwork of Libbey artists and master craftsmen. The superior quality and finish of this art ware is possible only through the many years of Libbey experience. The gift of Libbey ware will undeniably add a tone of quiet elegance, a touch of the artistic when displayed in the home. The book of Libbey Christmas gift suggestions will be sent on request. Exhibitions are being shown by the best dealers in your city.

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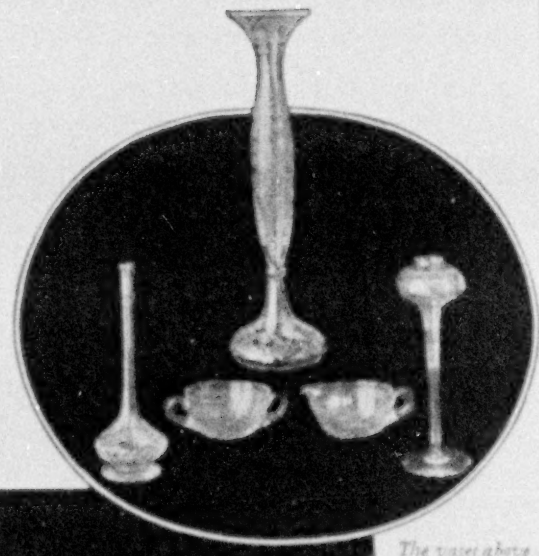

The vases above are beautifully varied forms. Sugar bowl and cream pitcher are delightfully quaint. The lower group is suggestive of the rare beauty and exquisite design in the delightful variety of the Libbey collection.

The Christmas Magic of High Grade Securities

THE Wise Men of today give Christmas presents that do not fade from memory. A good security is the most substantial of Christmas tokens. Its value is perennial. It is like the magic purse of the fairy tale, in which a new coin appeared to take the place of every coin withdrawn.

The maturing interest of a prime security serves as a yearly reminder of the sensible, handsome generosity of the giver. Some bonds are due in a few years; others have many years to run. For example, there are $1000 bonds which pay $50 interest each year for as long as 50 years—a total of $2500 in addition to payment of the principal. What a gift for a member of the family, for a friend, for a business associate.

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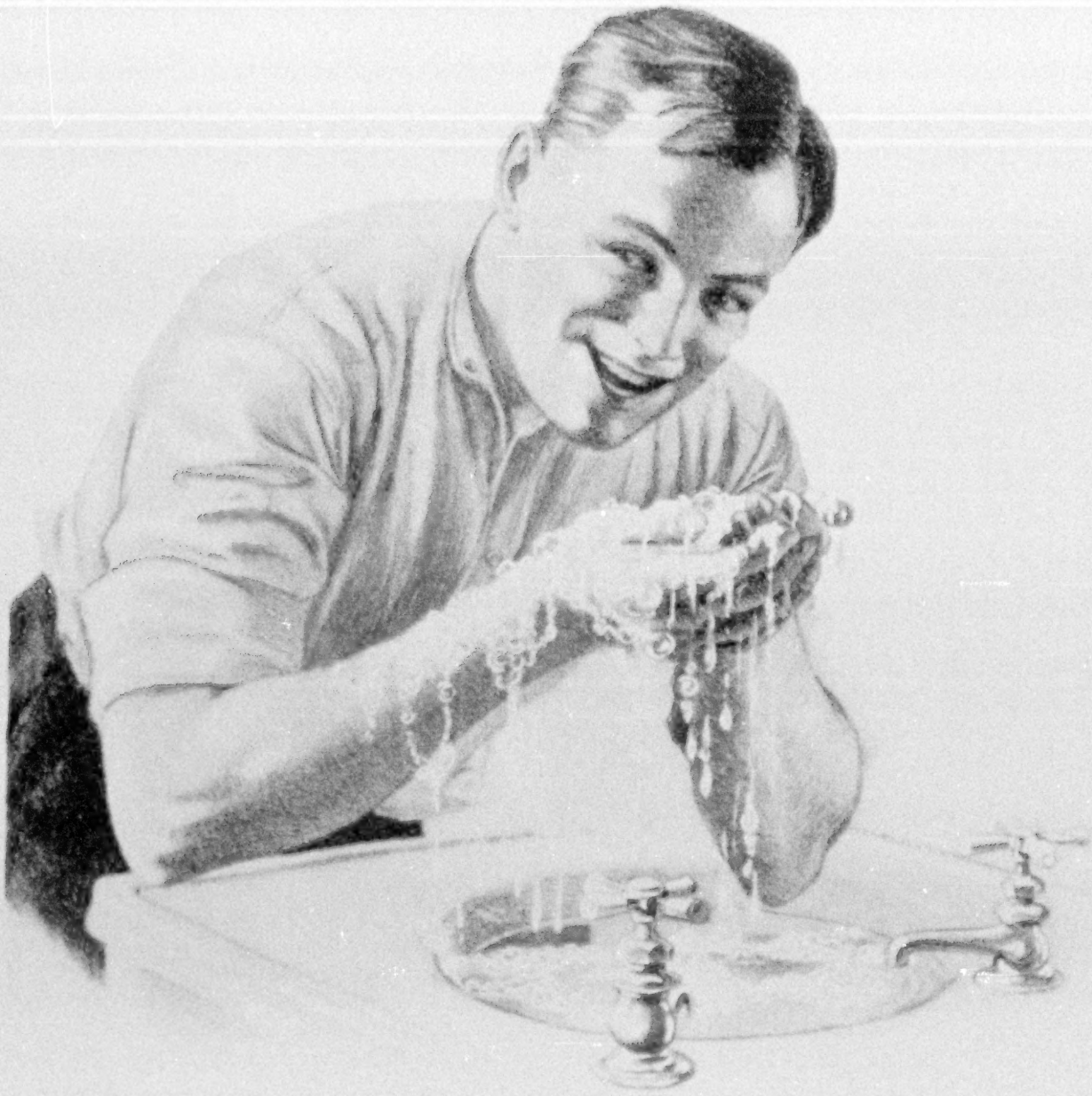

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Goblin Soap does not chap the hands. You will like it because it gets out all the dirt and grime and leaves the skin hygienically clean.

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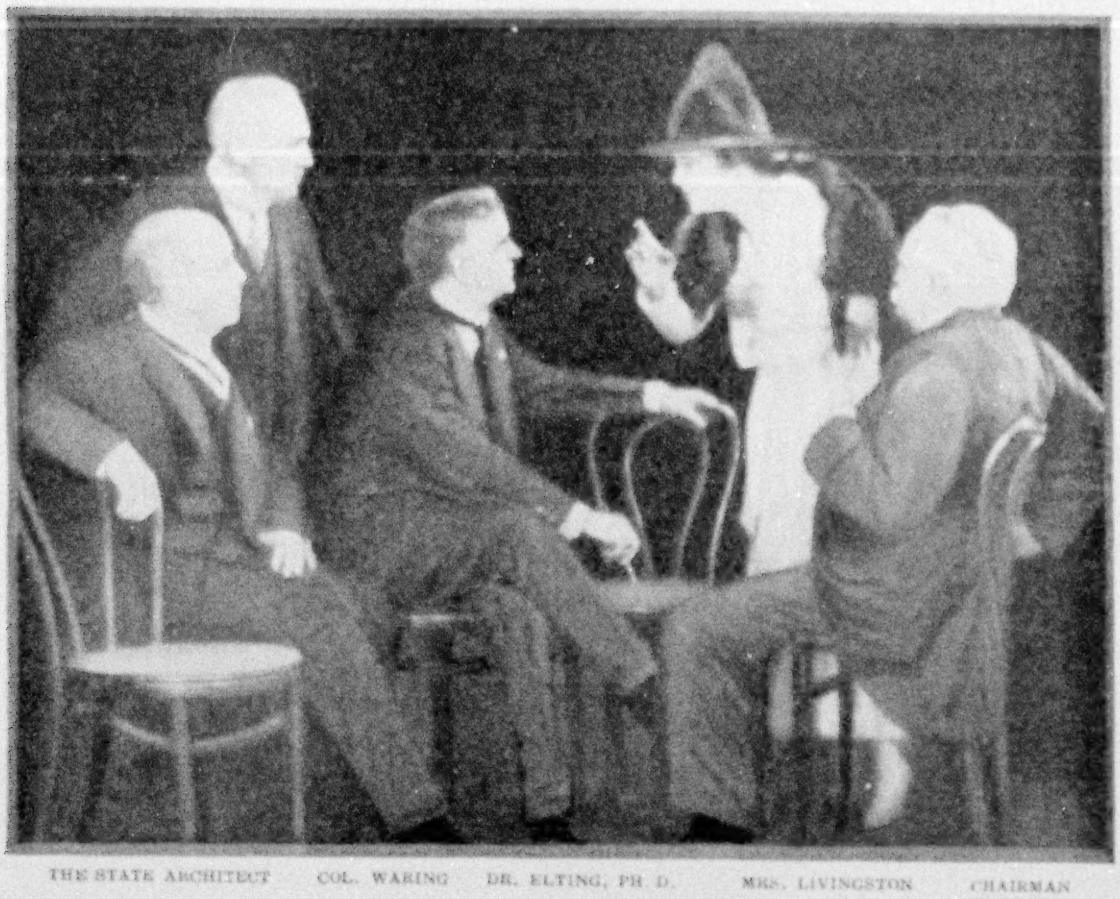
As head of the State Charities Board, Mrs. Livingston brought about reforms that everyone declared, before she was appointed, were visionary.



THE STATE ARCHITECT COL. WARING DR. ELTING, PH. D. MRS. LIVINGSTON CHAIRMAN OF BOARD

We've got to face conditions

"I won't have girls locked up in that old fire trap at Harrisonville!" she stormed.

"Why, it isn't a fire trap. It's a modern brick building with iron stairways inside," was the all-sufficient answer. "We are rather proud of our state reformatory for girls."

But that didn't fool Mrs. Livingston. She knew that the building in one short hour could be a heap of brick and smoldering timbers, and that only automatic sprinklers could safeguard girls behind its barred windows and locked doors.

Today that reformatory has a sprinkler system that is on watch day and night, ready to start working as soon as a fire starts. The fire danger is gone and the girls are safe just because one woman knew the facts and had the humanity to insist on their adoption.

How many officials are fooled by fire protection methods that look all right but are not really safe. The reformatory or the hospital or the schoolhouse may be made of stone, it may have doors opening outward and iron stairways, but the contents will burn up like fuel in a furnace and some inmates perish before help can reach them.

If you are the Mayor of your town you owe it to your fellow citizens to see that such buildings have automatic sprinklers.

If you are the chief of the fire department come out flatfootedly and demand sprinklers, since *you know* they are the most adequate thing.

If you are *merely a father or mother* see to it that your child and your neighbor's child are safe from harm during the six hours daily they spend away from you, by demanding automatic sprinklers in your schools.

Some five billion dollars of business property has been protected from fire by automatic sprinklers.

Meanwhile our wonderful humanitarian institutions and our fine schools continue to burn and the toll of victims grows larger each month.

With a one cent post card you might save lives. Who knows? Should you hesitate to send for a free booklet that tells what to do?

Read—"Fire Tragedies and Their Remedy"

If you feel too indifferent to send for a free booklet telling what to do, what right have you to blame others when a horrible calamity occurs in your town? Think of your schools, hospitals and asylums and write today, now, for this intensely interesting booklet. Address General Fire Extinguisher Company, 293 West Exchange St., Providence, R. I.

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Talk about "happy returns!" If you're kind-of-keen to glimpse the sunshine dividends doing the happy-hob-nob with the mistletoe, land on one of these radiant holiday handouts—Prince Albert all fussed up like a gold fish out for a strut in the holly woods!

Never was such Christmas, or all-year, smokejoy as Prince Albert puts across to any man keyed for the pleasure punch of a jimmy pipe or home-rolled cigarettes! Never was such a glad-man-gift! P. A. is not only the sky-limit in smoke-delight-quality, but, get it right, our exclusive patented process cuts out bite and parch! Prince Albert has won by a mile all over the nation—*it will win him!*

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Whose Teeth Do Not Stay White

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

The Reason is a Film

Millions of men find that teeth brushed daily still discolor and decay. Tartar forms on them—tobacco stains appear. And with thousands pyorrhea gets a start.

That is evidence that teeth are not kept clean. Your methods are inadequate. You leave a film—that slimy film. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The tooth brush does not remove it all. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. So, night and day, it may do a ceaseless damage.

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The film is what discolors—not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film.

Dental science, after years of searching, has found a film combatant. Dental authorities have proved its efficiency. Now it is embodied in a dentifrice, called Pepsodent, so every one may use it every day. We urge you to ask for a free 10-Day Tube and see what it means to you.

A Pepsin Paste

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to constantly combat it.

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has found a harmless activating method. Countless tests have proved this. And that method has made active pepsin possible.

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A Timely Talk with Santa

Hello! Hello, up there!

Gee! Is this really you? Well, this is Bob.

Yes, I just thought I'd ask you about that Lord Elgin we picked out for Dad, you know.

What's that? You've got it all wrapped up and in the sleigh already? That's bully! Dad will be tickled to death—he's still lugging around that old turnip he got when he was a boy, and it's about an inch thick—

And say, Santa—how about *me?* There's nothing I'd like half so—

Aw, Betty, *keep* still a minute, cantcha? I just *gotta* tell him this—

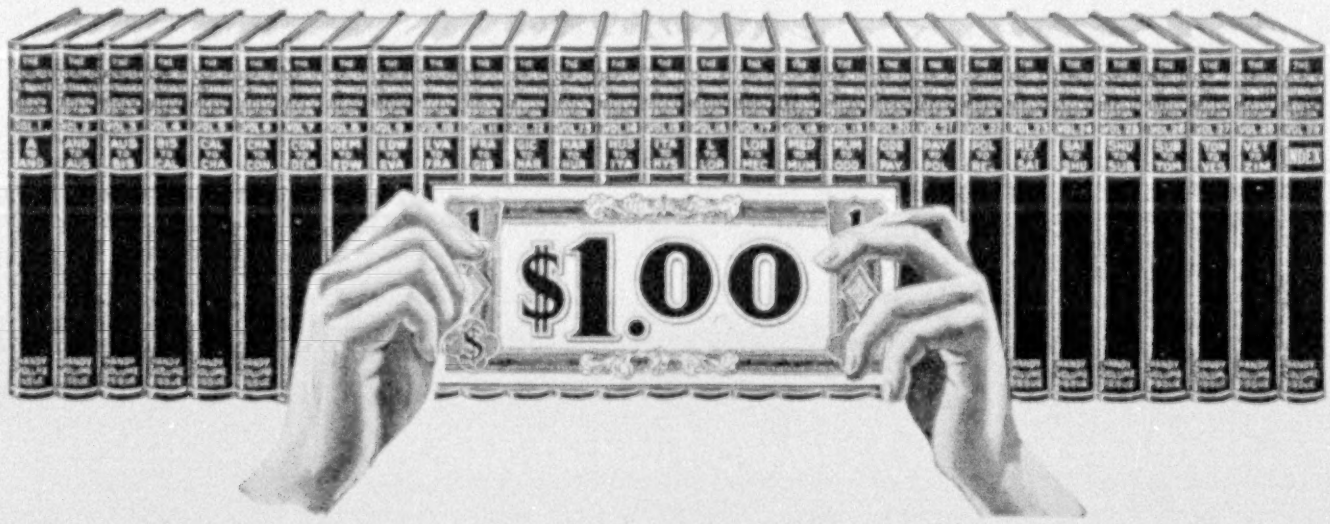
Hello? Yes, hello, Santa! Say, you know I'm getting plenty big enough to own a real he-man's watch myself—the fellows wear 'em a lot younger nowadays—

How's that? Got one right in front of you—*a Streamline!* Oh, *boy!*

And the tag says *what*—"*For a Very Good Boy*"? Say! Just *watch* me between now and Christmas!

Elgin Watches

"Mention The Geographic—It identifies you"



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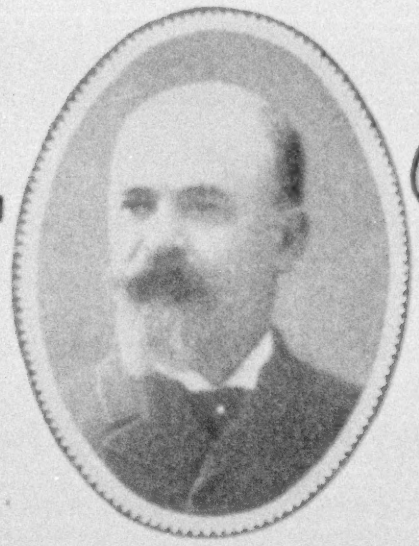

The secret of sound, white teeth is a clean mouth

THE chewing of my Original Pepsin Gum, by exciting the flow of the salivary juices—which are nature's cleansing properties for the teeth—will help to preserve and keep in perfect condition the teeth of men, women, and children.

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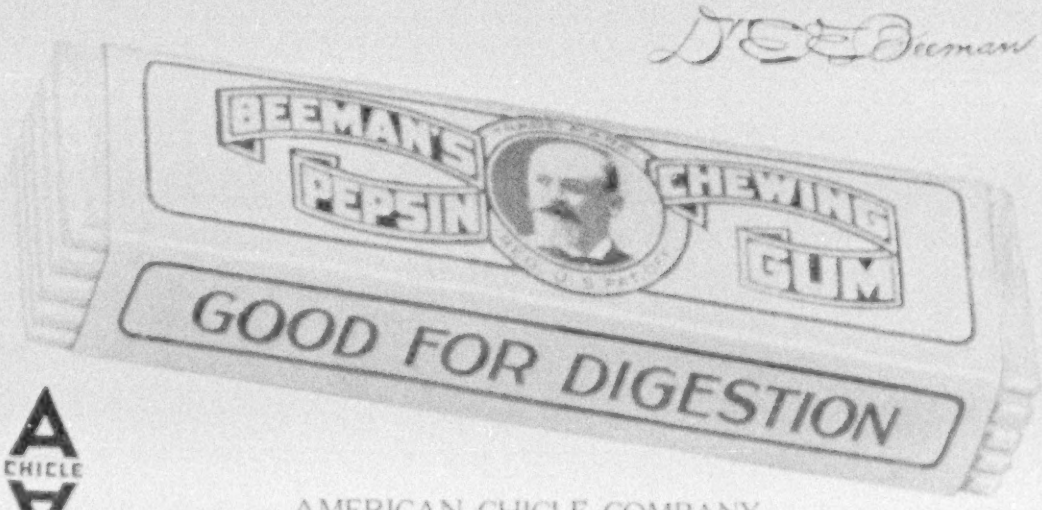

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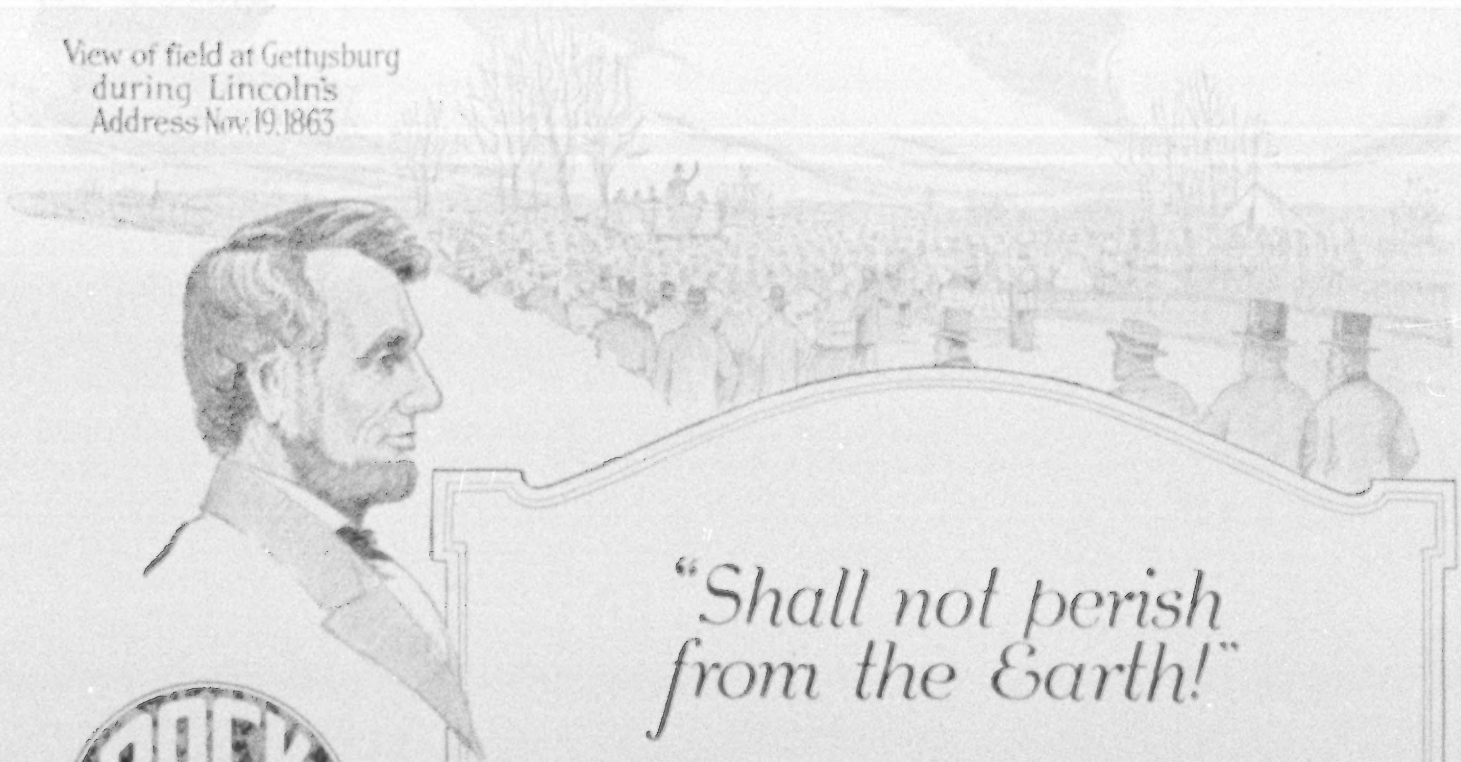

View of field at Gettysburg during Lincoln's Address Nov. 19, 1863

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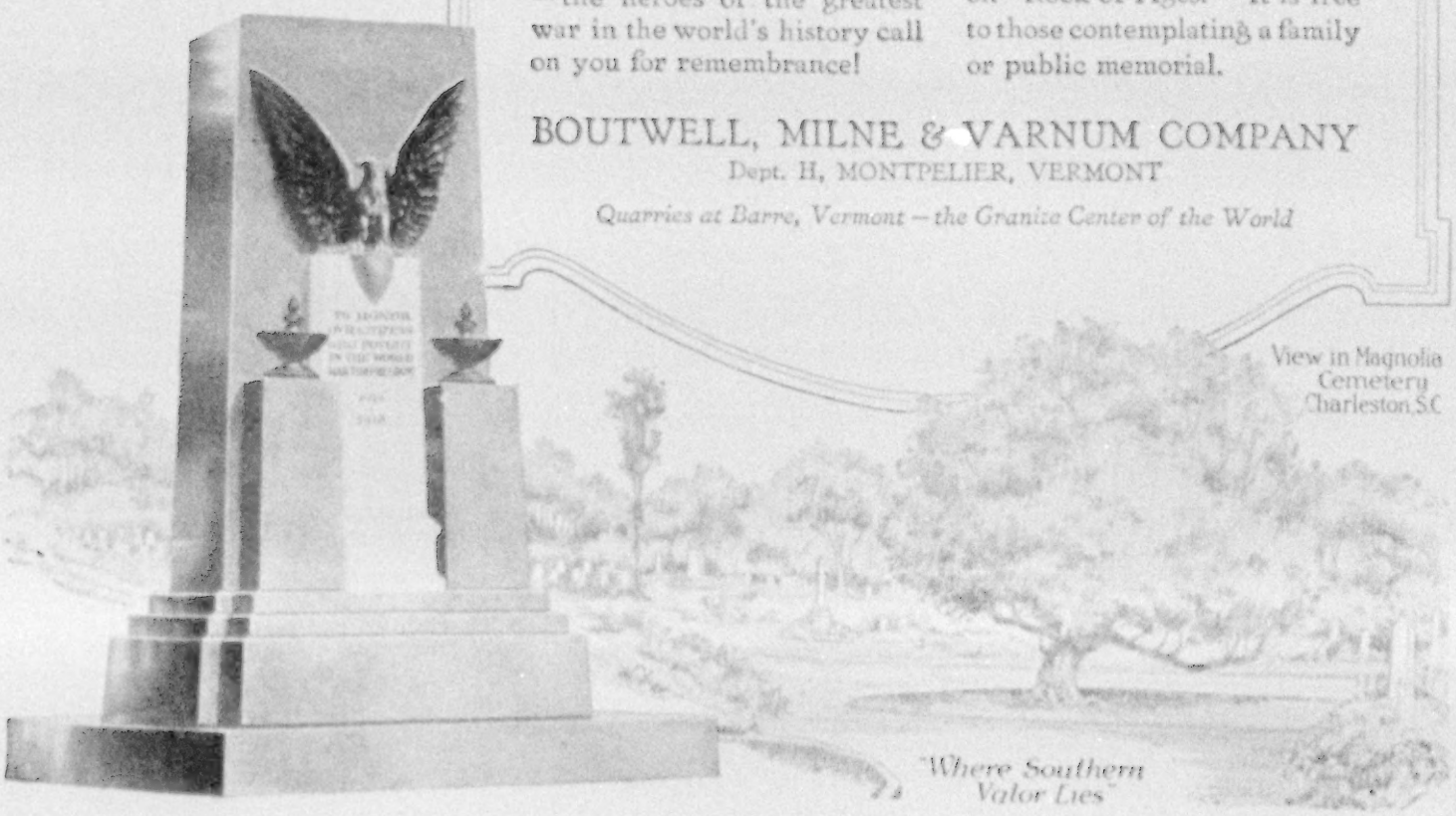

View in Magnolia Cemetery Charleston, S.C.

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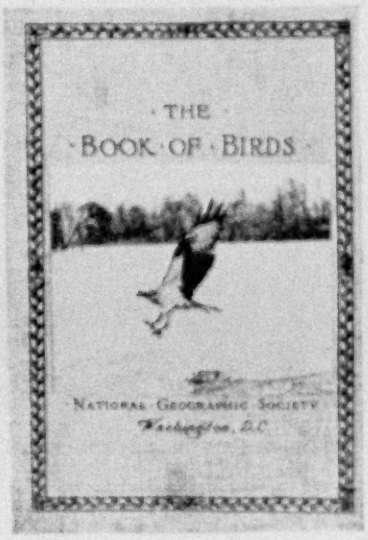

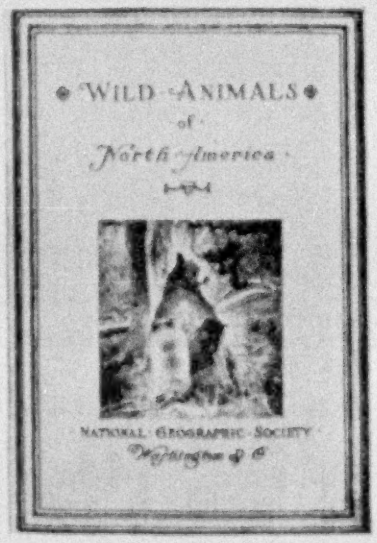

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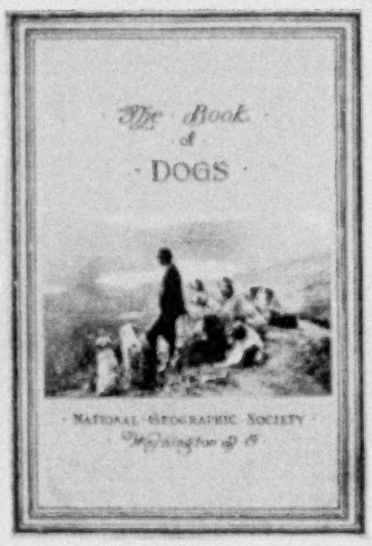

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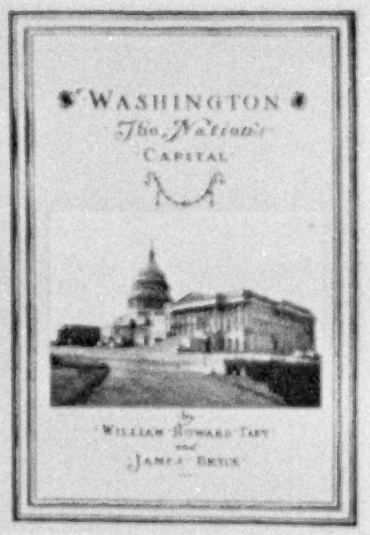

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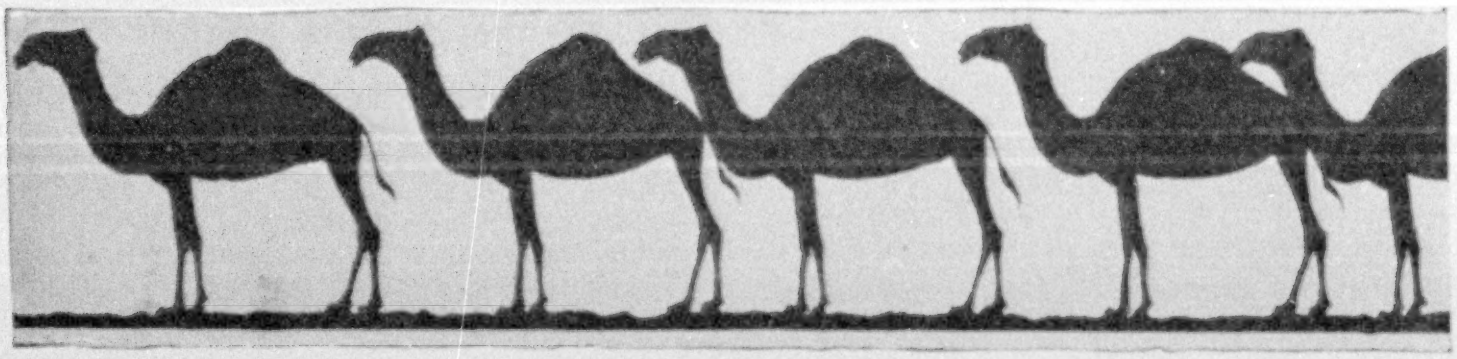

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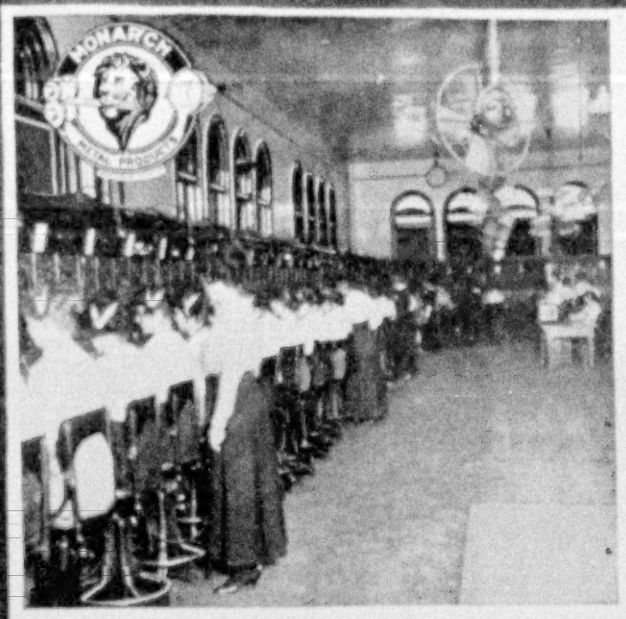

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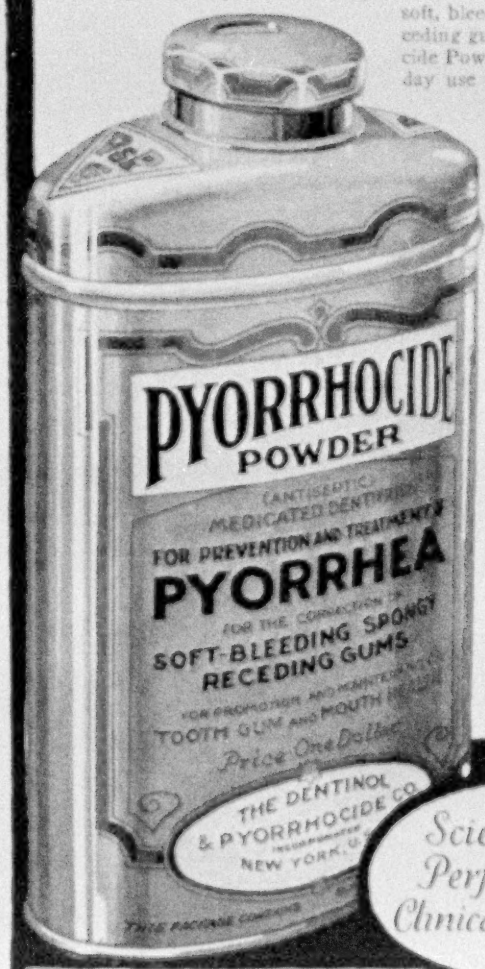

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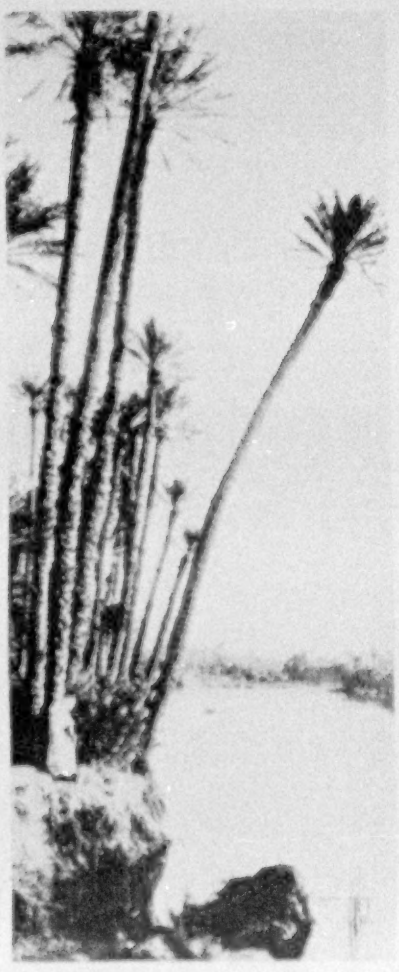

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Nature's silent sentinels on the banks of the ancient Nile. According to an Arab proverb a palm to prosper must "have its feet in a running stream and its head in the furnace of heaven." This subject is reproduced in satin sepia photogravure, 8¼ x 23 inches, and copies suitable for framing, are 50 cents each, postpaid. Framed, $4.00, express collect.

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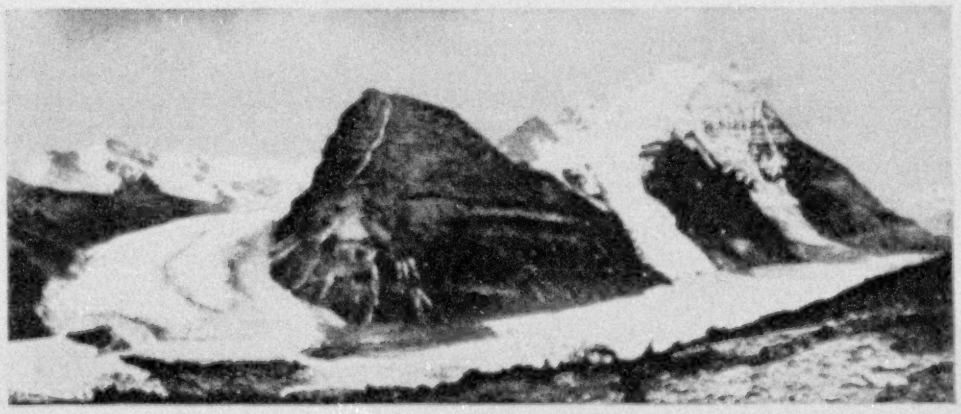

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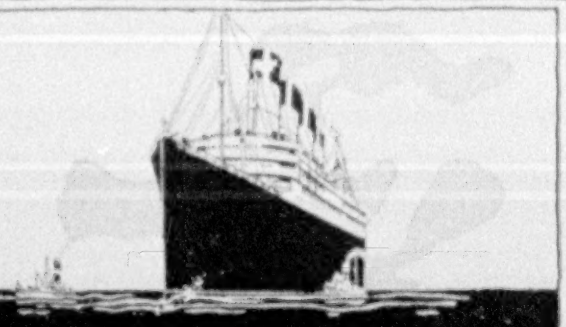

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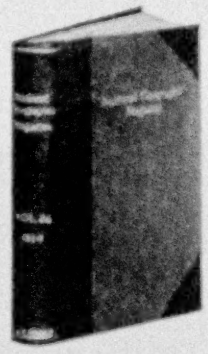

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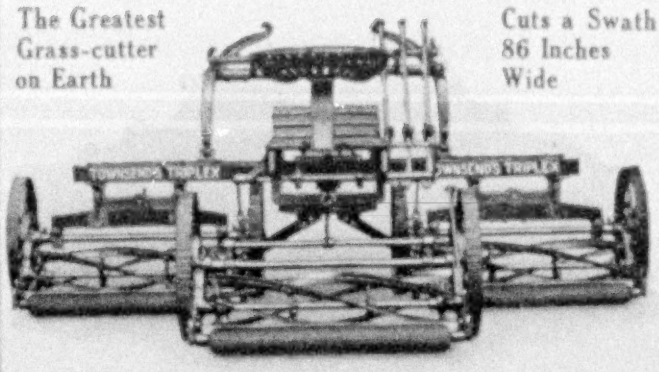

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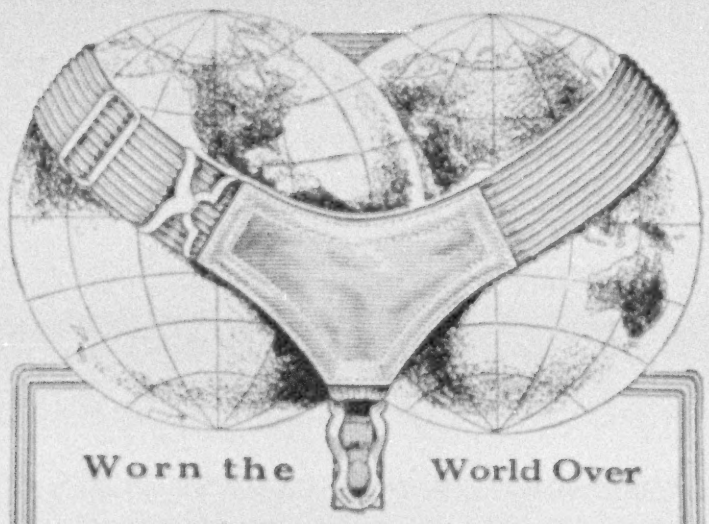

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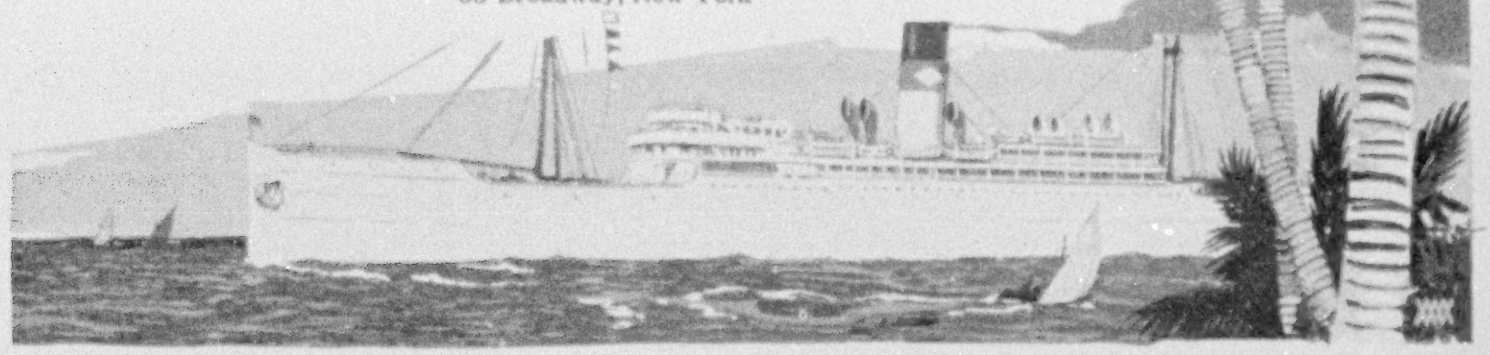

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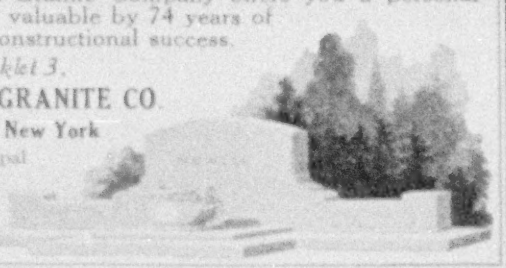

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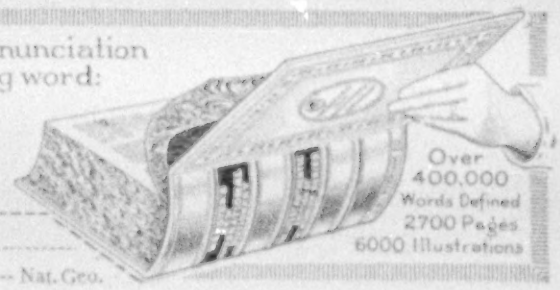

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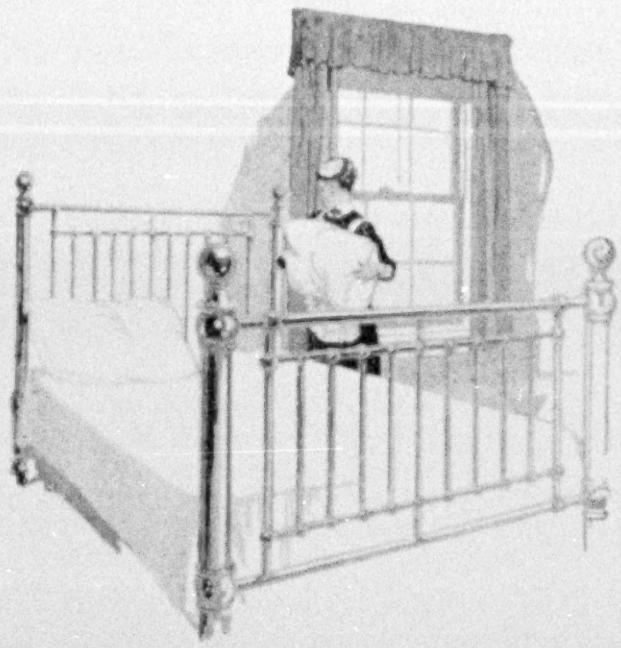

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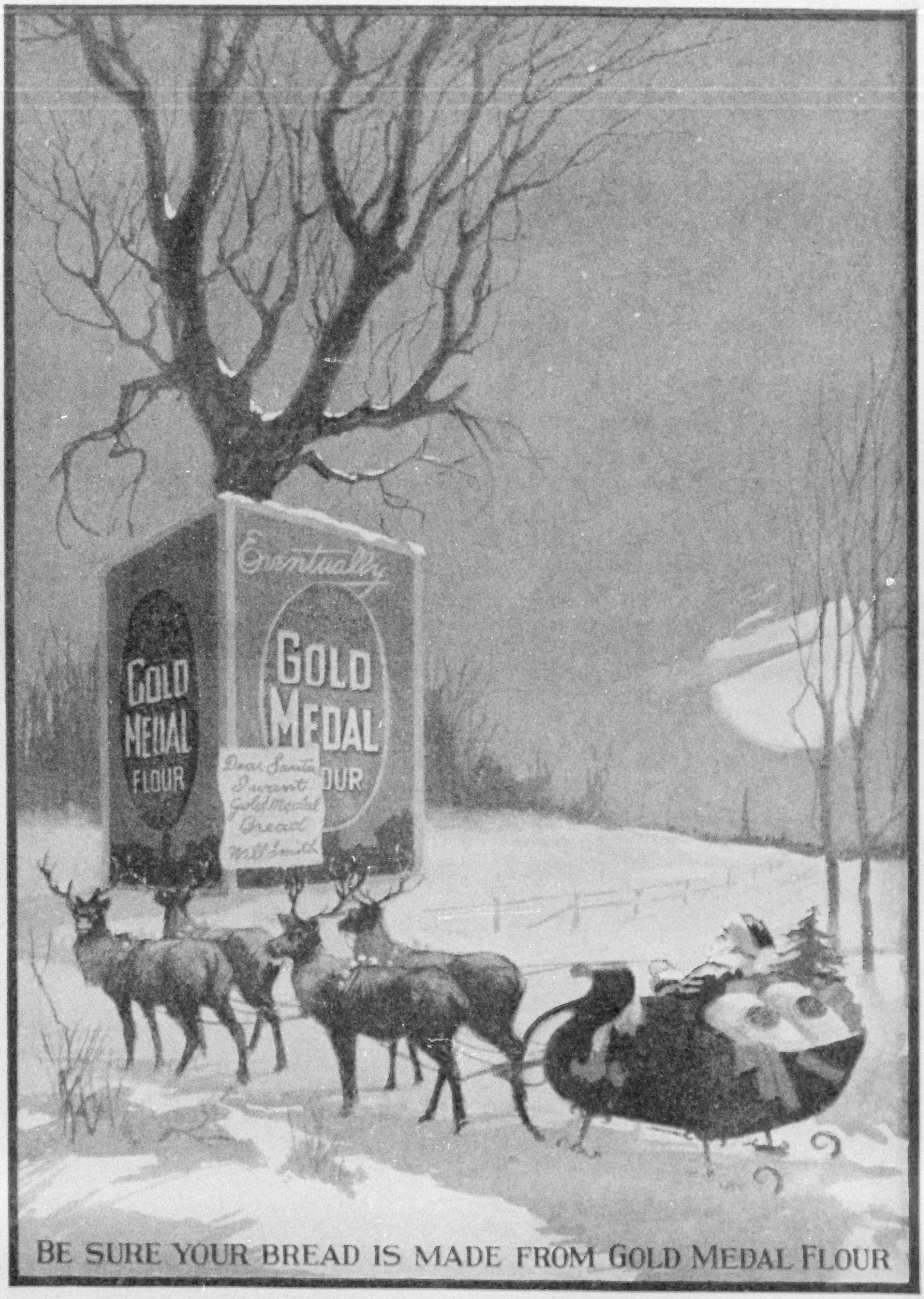
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